

business is merging  
business. Successfully.

CONTINENTAL SELLING PRICES: AUSTRIA S.15; BELGIUM Fr.25; DENMARK Kr.3.5; FRANCE Fr.3.8; GERMANY DM2.0; ITALY L.580; NETHERLANDS Fl.2.0; NORWAY Kr.3.5; PORTUGAL Esc.20; SPAIN Ptas.40; SWEDEN Kr.3.25; SWITZERLAND Fr.2.5; EIRE 12p

## NEWS SUMMARY

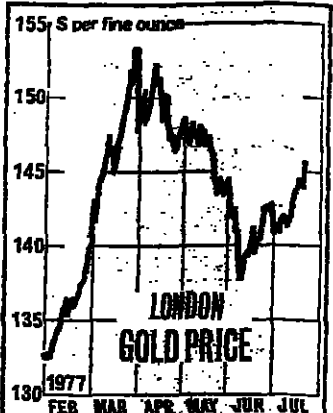
### BUSINESS

**Equities fall 4.2; gilts uneasy**

● **GILTS** lost further ground as concern about inflation and interest rates discouraged stock market buying. The FT Government Securities Index slipped 0.53 to 66.60 for a fall of 1.20 over the past three trading days.

● **EQUITIES** were also easier, the FT 30-Share Index closing at the day's lowest of 446.3, down 4.2.

● **STERLING** gained 1 point against the dollar to close at \$1.7201, but its trade-weighted index fell to 60.5 (60.9). Dollar's trade-weighted depreciation widened to 1.90 (1.87) per cent.



● **GOLD** rose \$1.75 to \$145.625 as the weakness of the dollar increased interest in bullion.

● **WALL STREET** rose 8.67 to 919.27.

● **U.S. TREASURY** bill rates at this week's auction: three 5.214 (5.163), six 5.438 (5.356) per cent.

● **U.S. SECURITIES** and exchange Commission has taken stock option markets to freeze their expansion plans. Page 20.

● **U.S. ECONOMY** will grow more slowly in the second half of this year, but should expand at a healthy rate next year, according to Mr. Charles Schultz, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers. Page 6.

### injuries pension

Department of Health is up a list of possible means to ensure that children are able to compensation for their Final details of the will not be known until a commission report on compensation for personal injury.

### poils threat

action against the Birmingham education authority was used by Shirley Williams, Secretary for Education, over authority's resistance to a fully voluntary grammar in a fully comprehensive. Page 8.

### move fails

upt to change the law on a sexual assault failed in Commons. The move by MP Mr. Jack Ashley, who had about light sentences cases, would have given the right of a sentence.

### their protest

rhetoric demonstrators in burst into the apartment Soveto police chief, Jan Visser, at the Tower Hotel, and question him about last year's brigadier Visser refused to answer questions and the rioters were escorted hotel by security men.

### ion defended

ales police authority has its decision to approve rights for Mr. Thomas (58), found guilty of m at Cardiff Crown Court last month. Mr. Griffiths authority's director of illings.

### h toll denial

s Ministry of Informa denied claims that killed insurgents in Somalia have killed 750 soldiers and destroyed aircraft in fighting in town of Dire Dawa.

### ring your

al problems pe and over er Bank, Europe's banks, ready to off advice licent solu

### COMPANIES

● **WHITEHEAD** has continued to experience difficult trading conditions, said Mr. Alex Bennett, chairman. Political expediency feared in beer price probe, Page 8.

● **MAGNET** and Southern lifted pre-tax profit to £14.4m. (£11.33m.) in the year to March 31. Page 17 and Lex.

● **CHASE MANHATTAN** has followed Bankers Trust in reporting lower net earnings for the second quarter. Most other big U.S. banks have made gains. Page 20.

## PRICE CHANGES YESTERDAY

PRICE CHANGES YESTERDAY		
pence unless otherwise indicated)		
<b>RISERS</b>		
Rawear	72	+
Swelling	76	+
(A)	85	+
(L)	88	+
Laundries	7	+
(U.K.)	190	+
Cons.	151	+
Id	180	+
tein	196	+
238	+	
277	+	
140	+	
162	+	
137	+	
<b>FALLS</b>		
95, 1980	497	-
12% 1981	104	-

## 'Not easy' to keep 12-month rule

# TUC leaders not to give general guidance on pay

BY ALAN PIKE, LABOUR STAFF

The TUC economic committee yesterday declined to give either general or specific guidance on the level of settlements in the next pay round, merely "noting" the Government's view that increases in earnings should be held below 10 per cent. in the coming year.

The TUC views came in a statement which constituted the formal parting of the ways between the unions and Government over how pay policy should progress after Phase Two expires at the end of this month.

Yesterday's lengthy statement from the economic committee, which will go before the general council next week and to the annual congress in September, represents the best the TUC could offer to the Government in following appeals by Ministers for backing another clear pay norm.

It once more attaches the greatest importance to holding the line against breaches of the rule that there must be a 12-month gap between pay awards, although Mr. Len Murray, general secretary, admitted yesterday that it would "not be easy" to maintain the rule.

The committee argues that many strains have developed during the past two years of wage restraint which can be relieved only through voluntary collective bargaining.

But negotiators are warned against adding to inflationary money terms, on ground lost since 1974 or earlier.

"It would be quite impossible, for trade unionists as a whole to do so without adding to inflationary pressure. In the context of the restoration of voluntary collective bargaining, the emphasis should be on looking forward to what can be genuinely gained in terms of real wages, not on looking backward to a situation where the wage was the vain attempt to counter

the effects of inflation by escalation wage claims that exacerbated the very ill this was hoped to cure."

The best way of avoiding a pay explosion, argues the economic committee document, is by maintaining settlements made under the present TUC Congress policy. To reopen settlements already made within Phase Two or to defer settlements due before July 31 would be a clear breach of that policy.

The General Council recognised that some unions may well come under pressure from sections of their membership to reopen existing settlements, but it is important that such pressure should be resisted in order to avoid a possible chain reaction on other settlements made on the 5 per cent. basis.

On the level of future claims, the TUC confines itself to saying: "Each settlement must reflect the circumstances in the industry or service concerned, and its relationship to the industrial strategy, and that should apply in the public sector as well as in the private sector."

Equally, unions should be prepared to accept a settlement which is in line with the Government's view that increases in earnings should be held below 10 per cent. in the coming year.

Continued on Back Page

# Muzorewa and Sithole adamant on black rule

BY TONY HAWKINS

SALISBURY, July 19.

THE TWO moderate nationalist leaders whose participation in an internal Rhodesian settlement is a condition to its success today flatly rejected any agreement that does not include black majority rule.

Bishop Muzorewa, leader of the United African National Council, fresh from his triumphant return to Salisbury at the week-end when more than 100,000 people turned out to welcome him, said he would not participate in the "broad-based" interim Government planned by Mr. Ian Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister.

The Rev. Sithole, leader of the African National Council, said he would refuse to join any such administration and that any Black nationalist who did would be rightly considered a puppet.

Mr. Sithole added that he really did not know what the Prime Minister hoped to achieve by the general election, planned for August 31, and feared it was "just another delaying tactic."

The bishop said: "I'm sorry, he is doomed from the start. Such an agreement would not be respected or honoured outside the country, nor by the masses that I represent within Rhodesia."

Both men said they still believed that the Anglo-American initiative was the best way forward. Neither man would agree to participate in the broadly based Government that the Rhodesian leader had promised, and both made it very clear indeed that they were interested only in transfer of power to a one man, one vote constitution.

Dr. Owen told a Press conference that many white Rhodesians now accepted that majority rule would have to be on the basis of a written constitution, and that something less than that would be a disaster.

Mr. Smith had moved back to the position of the breakaway group of the Rhodesia Front.

Although he was aware of the reaction of black Rhodesians with interest, Dr. Owen made it clear that he believed that the majority of them would regard any kind of limitation of the franchise as completely unacceptable.

The Foreign Secretary said that the election decision had not been unexpected. The split in the Rhodesia Front had meant that Mr. Smith could no longer muster the two-thirds majority required for constitutional change.

This in turn hindered his own party for the so-called "internal settlement."

Dr. Owen also said that there had so far been no agreement at all between the various parties concerned on the manner of the transition to majority rule. This was the crucial issue that had to be solved.

Despite the unlikelihood of talks with Mr. Smith before the election, however, it is possible that consultations with other parties will continue. These could include the African Nationalist leaders as well as the Governments of neighbouring African states.

"Our position," said Dr. Owen, "is that we are still trying to get a settlement in a few months' time."

# French shipyards are offered subsidies in regrouping plan

BY DAVID CURRY

PARIS, July 19.

THE FRENCH Government is putting the final touches to a scheme under which it will subsidise the purchase of vessels from French shipyards in return for a regrouping of the industry.

The plan, which is opposed by parts of the industry, was discussed yesterday between the Ministers concerned and could receive formal approval at tomorrow's innovation would be a Frs.1bn. (£120m.) fund to provide subsidies equivalent to half the difference between local and world prices.

To support the view that its own aid will apply largely to French, Middle East and Third World customers, the Government claims a number of ship-owning countries confine their orders entirely to their own yards.

French shipyards had a record year in 1976, when they delivered some 1,54m. gross tonnes included two 550,000 dwt tankers built by Alsthom-Atlantique. This the cost of the ship across the year, deliveries will be around 1,25m. dwt.

But this output, reflecting orders placed in 1972 and 1973, disguises the dismal prospects for an industry which employs about 30,000 workers.

The total order book, which reached 6m. tonnes at the beginning of 1973, is down to below 2.7m. tonnes and new orders this year will be no more than 500,000 tonnes.

The Government proposes to create two groups knitted together by cross shareholding of around 35 per cent. (a blocking minority) though the creation of a holding company structure is not ruled out.

The first group will be based on Alsthom-Atlantique, which has emerged recently from the reshaping of the power engineering industry to handle France's nuclear power expansion programme. Around 30 per cent. of its Frs.5.3bn. turnover is in shipbuilding.

Two companies would be associated with Alsthom, Construc- Continued on Back Page Lex Back Page

# Dollar rallies after new low

BY MICHAEL BLANDEN

THE DOLLAR, under continuing pressure in the foreign exchange markets yesterday, touched a new low point against the West German Mark, but recovered later in the day.

Reacting to the recent depreciation of the dollar, the German Bundesbank was reported as regarding the weakness of the U.S. currency to have been overdone.

The U.S. currency touched a low of DM2.2600 before picking up to end the day's trading at DM2.2670, slightly above Monday's level of DM2.2660. It also recovered later against the Japanese yen, ending at Y263.92 against Y263.50 on the previous day.

In London, the Bank of England maintained its policy of intervening in the market to hold the pound steady against the dollar, building up the foreign exchange reserves but producing a fall in the value of sterling compared with other leading currencies.

The Bank was thought to have sold sterling to meet demand which developed in the afternoon, leaving the pound at \$2.01, just one point up on the day. The index of the dollar's value on the basis of the Washington currency agreement, however, slipped again to 60.8 from 60.9.

Activity in the market was reported to be less hectic than on Monday, but the dollar recovered generally later in the day. Nevertheless, the earlier pressure continued to be evident since the beginning of this month.

The fall in the dollar against most other leading currencies, and particularly the strong units such as the D-Mark, the yen and the Swiss franc, has reflected both concern over the mounting U.S. trade deficit and the continued relatively low level of U.S. interest rates.

On the other side, the yen has gained from the continuing improvement in the Japanese trade position, underlined yesterday by the news of a record \$6.6bn. surplus in the first half of this year.

It has appeared, moreover, that the U.S. authorities have been willing to see the dollar decline in order to improve the country's competitiveness. In this situation, there has been little significant official intervention to prevent the slide.

Lex Back Page

	July 19	Previous
Spot	\$1.1718-7203	\$1.1709-7203
1 month	0.82-0.84	0.82-0.84
3 months	1.95-1.97	1.95-1.97
12 months	7.55-7.57	7.55-7.57

# British Steel chief warns of rising loss

BY ROY HODSON

THE STATE-OWNED British Steel Corporation is facing the worst crisis in its ten-year history. The annual report yesterday showed losses after tax of £25m. for 1976-77, compared with £25.5m. losses in 1975-76, and its chairman took the unusual step of forecasting that the losses would rise substantially and might even be £250m. for the current year.

While expected to lose between £500m. and £600m. during the three years 1975-78, the corporation will be continuing to invest in new plant at a rate of some £600m. a year in the biggest capital spending programme for steel ever seen in Britain.

British Steel is now so short of money that the report of the auditors, Coopers and Lybrand, is based "on the assumption that the corporation will obtain the necessary increases in its present borrowing limits to cover its future financial requirements."

A draft order has been laid before Parliament by Mr. Eric Varley, the Industry Secretary, for the borrowing limit to be raised.

Part of British Steel's problem is the continuing international recession. Most big international steel producers are losing money heavily.

British Steel is also suffering from over-manning, and losing business on the home market to imports because of its production and delivery problems in previous years. The corporation's home market share has fallen to 56.5 per cent.

Within the next few weeks Sir Charles and Mr. Bob Scholey, the deputy chairman and chief executive of the corporation, will open a new round of talks with the unions in an attempt to achieve new productivity and wages or energy costs during the coming winter.

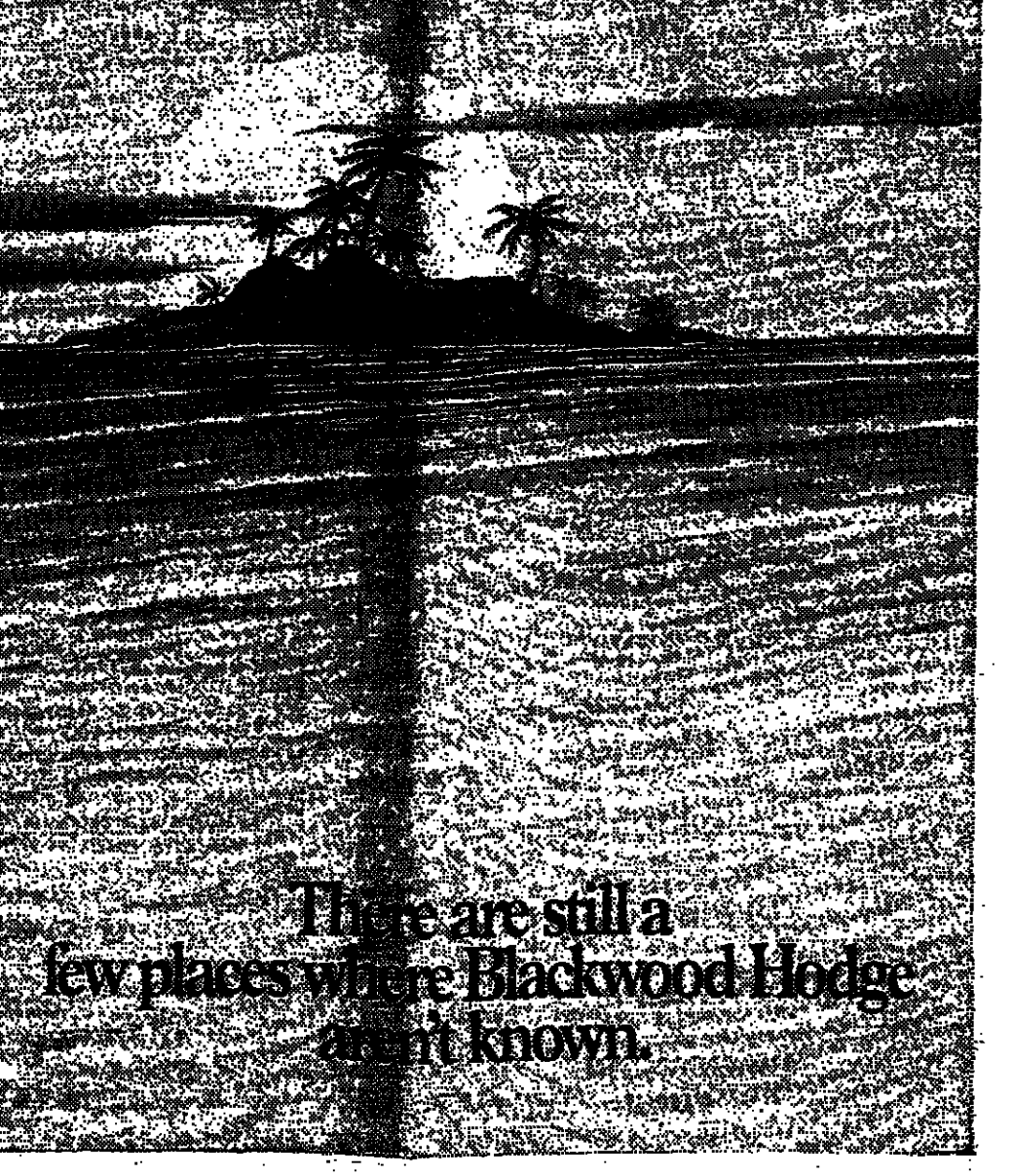
"I must grimly work in return for pay settlements," said Sir Charles. "I must grimly work in return for pay settlements."

Lex Back Page

Difficult times Page 14

FEATURES			
Difficult times for British Steel	14	Car safeguards	6
Why Bonaparte's higher ESC budgets	15	Islam's economic dream	6
Industrial relations and the High Court	13	American aerospace	21

For latest Share Index phone 01-246 8026



There are still a few places where Blackwood Hodge isn't known.

In 50 countries throughout five continents, Blackwood Hodge are a land-mark in the construction industry. That's because we sell and service the finest earthmoving equipment in over 100 major locations.

**BLACKWOOD HODGE**

Still the world's largest distributor of earthmoving equipment.



The plight of New Zealand

BY JOHN CHERRINGTON

MR. BRIAN TALBOYS, New Zealand's Deputy Premier, has spent a few days recently visiting the Common Market and various European capitals in an attempt to soften the impact of the Community's traditional policy on New Zealand's dairy products and meat to European markets. He was following the path taken by Mr. Malcolm Fraser, Australian Premier, who has been demanding some alleviation of the increasing Community barriers against Australia's food exports.

Extinction

Mr. Talboys' immediate concern is to secure an increase in the price received by New Zealand dairy exporters through a reduction in the levy on New Zealand butter. He has been claiming 25 per cent to make up for increased costs and the Community has offered 10 per cent; a decision has now been postponed until late September. The EEC's position is that there is already a butter surplus of about 200,000 tonnes, more than double the New Zealand quota, and that the most logical step would be to prepare for a complete extinction of the New Zealand quota after it runs out in 1980.

Of more immediate concern is the possible loss of the New Zealand cheese quota of 15,000 tonnes and the effects of a sheep regulation (there is none at present in the Community), which could place still more restrictions on the import into this country of New Zealand lamb. Beef is now almost completely excluded.

The reasons for Mr. Talboys' anxieties are twofold. The diversification of New Zealand's traditional exports to other markets has, in spite of a great deal of effort, largely failed; while the country's payment situation is in chronic deficit and likely to remain so for the foreseeable future.

Diversification has not succeeded because the weather conditions in Western Europe, the United States, Canada, and elsewhere have systems for protecting their own farmers and restrict import to marginal supplies. The Latin American, Pacific and Asian countries do not have either the money or the appetite for New Zealand's exports of food. Japan and Russia have both been heavy purchasers of meat on occasion, but neither look like being long-term regular customers, and they know a buyer's market when they see one.

On the payments side the pros-

GARDENS TO-DAY Underground answer for difficult flowers

BY ROBIN LANE FOX

THERE IS one class of plants which has always struck me as impossible to please. How can you plant something in full sun, but in soil which never dries out and is never allowed to become too boggy? The instruction is not opportune, as we slip un-noticed into a second year of drought. It last rained in my garden month ago. Even the weeder must use a hose as there are no more hanging their heads. So how can I be concerned with plants which insist on damp and sunshine at the same time?

They happen, of course, to be among the prettiest flowers. I think here of the glorious Venus's Fishing Rod (*Dierama pulcherrimum*) whose arching stems of pink-mauve flowers are now the distinction of West Country gardens. This is a plant which every damp and sunny garden would be able to contain. Its grassy leaves occupy a small space and grow best when placed informally in a border. I have persuaded myself that these plants are best grown from seed, which is sold by Thompson and Morgan, London Road, Ipswich. They do not like to be disturbed as their roots are labyrinthine.

Same tastes

From seed, which germinates easily, they move well into pots and can be taken on to the next stage without disaster. About two or three feet high, they will later seed themselves among stones, edging plants or rose beds. They are so elegant that you should try them if only you can keep them damp.

Perennial Lobelia is another plant of the same tastes. This ought to be one of the most useful plants in the book. It is blood red, in forms such as *Lobelia cardinalis*. It flowers in August and is tall, but not so tall that it must be staked. It is 90 per cent hardy as long as you cover its crowns with rough earth in late autumn. Yet it must also be kept damp if it is to be at its best. I have never grown it well and have now lost it in the dry seasons. How, then, can one keep a plant wet without keeping it dark or cold.

One answer has recently been forced on my senses: buy a house without main drainage which has septic tanks are older than the extended buildings and lie conveniently among the flower beds. My drains have long since left the straight and narrow. I now have two flowerbeds, which are watered from below with a constant liquid manure, while remaining exposed to the afternoon sun. Such is the estimate for

Downes joins walking wounded—and wins

BY ROGER PAUL

FOR A supposedly healthy sport golf produces an extraordinary number of walking wounded. Most experienced players accept the sight of an opponent rubbing his back, clutching a sore head, or simply favouring an ankle with a mixture of sympathy and cynicism.

The first pains came on the 6th tee when Downes, who reached the last eight of this 11th green seven up, shook his championship when only 14, was with Peter Langrish-Smith already three up. "In seconds I could hardly swing the club," said Downes afterwards. "It was a desperate situation and I took a hundred at the 6th and 7th. It was like playing pat-a-cake—I was just hunting along."

Williamson won both holes before he and his caddy took sympathy on the struggling youngster. First the caddy added Downes's clubs to his burden and then Williamson first of all hooked badly off the 8th tee to allow his opponent a half in 6 and then he compounded the error, by offering Downes some glucose tablets.

Whether they worked or not, said Downes, "I started feeling better about the ninth." To prove it, he won the hole to go back to two up. That, effectively, was that. The walking wounded then birdied the long 12th and 14th holes, and Williamson was left to ponder whether a little less sympathy and a little more cynicism might have taken him into the next round.

RACING BY DOMINIC WIGAN

Johnson faces a double stint

FOLLOWING the news that Francois Mathet will be represented by both Crystal Palace and Exceiler in the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Diamond Stakes, and that Brum will probably side-step the Ascot race in preference for the Goodwood Cup, it now seems almost certain that this week's big prize will again go abroad.

At present only Orange Bay, a 16-to-1 chance and the 50-to-1 outsiders, Norfolk Air and the French are definite runners for the home team. The French challenge is likely to be made up of the Mather pair and last year's St. Leger winner, Crow, while The Minstrel, Mart Lane and Sarah Siddons are expected to represent the Irish challenge.

The Minstrel remains a steady 7-to-4 favourite, while best prices about the others close up in the betting are 5-to-1 Crow, 11-to-2 Exceiler, 6-to-1 Crystal Palace, and 16-to-1 Orange Bay and Lucky Wednesday.

Playboy has opened a book on the destination of the first prize, and its prices read 5-to-4 that the race goes to an Irish runner, 4-to-1 a French runner and 7-to-1 an English trained horse.

Tote heading for a profits double

PROFITS OF the Horserace Totalisator Board, the Government-owned betting operation, were £867,000 in the March-to-June trading period, against the £318,000 achieved in the same period last year.

Profits for the full year ending March 1978, should be over £1m, according to Mr. Woodrow Wyatt, chairman of the Board. The record has stood at £581,000 since 1972-73.

The Board hopes to double it, as well as paying a very much higher levy to the Government. In 1972-73, the levy was £75,000. Last year's contribution was £238,000.

TV rents to rise by 10%

THE MAJOR television rental companies are to increase charges by about 10 per cent following their voluntary eight-month freeze.

The companies agreed to freeze prices until August after the Price Commission said they were making excessive profits.

Mr. Peter Gosling, managing director of Radio Rentals, says the increase for black-and-white sets would be proportionally more than for colour. For a monochrome set it goes from £3.20 a week to £3.50, a colour set from £5.00 to £5.50. The other companies expected to follow this pattern. Even counting in the fact the real cost of renting a vision has fallen over the past few years, the companies say.

SALEROOM BY ANTONY THORNCROFT

£86,000 for antique weapons as season enters last lap

THE LONDON saleroom season has entered its last lap (although this year it is extending unusually into August), and the auctions are less distinguished than in previous years. There were three Christie's yesterday—musical instruments and manuscripts, English drawings and watercolours, and Japanese works of art.

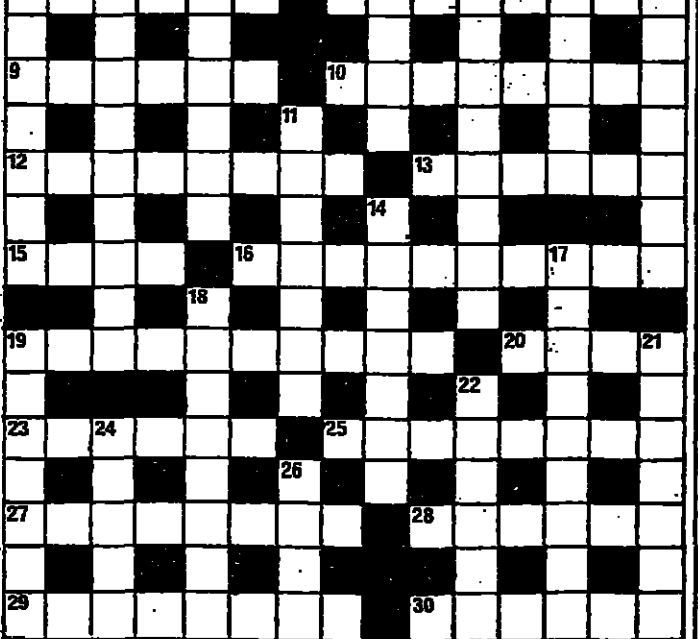
The musical sale brought in £33,497. A pair of kettle-drums made for the Castlemartyr Yeomanry, around 1833, sold for £1,000 to the trustees of the local Pembrokeshire Yeomanry, but the top price was £5,000 for a violin made by Jean Baptiste Vuillaume in Paris around 1840. A mid-19th century cello by George Crank, fetched £1,750, and a flute in C by Gerok, made in London around 1810 realised £750.

Among the drawings, a watercolour of Macaws on a branch by Edward Detmold sold for £1,200, and a watercolour of a Loch Katrine by George Robson went to McKinnon for £950. The sale totalled £40,628.

TV/Radio

BBC 1  
Indicates programme in black and white.  
6.40 a.m. Open University (UHF only). 1.15 p.m. News. 1.30 p.m. News. 4.18 Regional News (except London). 4.30 Play School. 4.45 Rentaghost. 5.10 Newsround Weekly. 5.25 Ludwig. 5.40 News. 5.55 Nationwide (London and South-East only). 6.30 Nationwide. 7.40 a.m. Carry On Sergeant, starring William Hartnell, Bob Monkhouse and Dora Bryan. 8.09 It Ain't Half Hot Mum.

F.T. CROSSWORD PUZZLE No. 3435



- ACROSS
- 1 Root of comparative insanity
  - 4 A queen's station (5)
  - 9 Are you to stay an essayist?
  - 10 Redskin's retort to the white man (5)
  - 12 Dislike for a particular account (5)
  - 13 Compulsion in the money associated with China (6)
  - 15 A solemn fellow has a date with a cricketeer (10)
  - 19 A bird needs pace for a rag-time dance (6-4)
  - 20 Tasteless residence (4)
  - 23 Slater produces letter of thanks (6)
  - 25 Find out when the record is finished (8)
  - 27 Not made by those whom the gods love (3, 5)
  - 28 What we own in the Church of England as a line of conduct (6)
  - 29 Harassers people in the midst of wrongs (8)
  - 30 Suit produced by male skills (6)
- DOWN
- 1 Inclusive doctor takes the road with a worker (7)
  - 2 Nonconformist makes Norfolk town register (9)
  - 3 Queen of Carthage sees the priest take up an animal (6)
  - 5 I managed in the country (4)
  - 6 An Oxford college—every thing on it is free (3, 5)
  - 7 Arrive at part of the river (5)
  - 8 Hell! Give a hall to the fleet with us (7)
  - 11 Loose woman finds bed in animal shelter (7)
  - 14 If your mind is made up, take a seat round the college (3, 2, 2)
  - 17 Saviour like Prometheus' eagle (8)
  - 18 The girl to run off with a writer (8)
  - 19 Muster a strike (4-3)
  - 21 Marks a sailor receives (7)
  - 22 London suburb finds oriental to start the play (3, 3)
  - 24 Class disposition (5)
  - 26 "See what a—the envious Casca made" (J.C.) (4)
- Solution to Puzzle No. 2434
- DOWN: 1. MARY, 2. GARDEN, 3. GARDEN, 4. GARDEN, 5. GARDEN, 6. GARDEN, 7. GARDEN, 8. GARDEN, 9. GARDEN, 10. GARDEN, 11. GARDEN, 12. GARDEN, 13. GARDEN, 14. GARDEN, 15. GARDEN, 16. GARDEN, 17. GARDEN, 18. GARDEN, 19. GARDEN, 20. GARDEN, 21. GARDEN, 22. GARDEN, 23. GARDEN, 24. GARDEN, 25. GARDEN, 26. GARDEN, 27. GARDEN, 28. GARDEN, 29. GARDEN, 30. GARDEN.



# Books good—telly bad

by CHRIS DUNKLEY

Parents who read this will at one time or another have tasted the peculiar emotions which flow from the mental palate of the middle-class father or mother. This is only one of the ways in which the better educated members of our society, themselves raised and educated almost entirely in a print culture, express their instinctive trust for the medium with which they were brought up and their instinctive distrust of the new one. It brings to mind the way in which we give our children books, and the pleasures of the drug with which we are (after generations of expertise) familiar—alcohol—while expressing outrage and fear at the unfamiliar alternative chosen by many young people—marijuana.

In fact television seems to be moving, at a greatly accelerated pace, through all the problems and hostilities which were once visited upon the print medium itself.

At first the new means of mass communication is limited to outlets in just two or three major centres, and allowed to operate only under licence. Then, as it becomes available to increasing numbers of the educated establishment becomes fearful about the effects upon "ordinary" people. It is taxed, each enlargement of its sphere of influence causes scandal: as late as the introduction of the Daily Mail the very thought of a newspaper for office girls caused ructions. Each step towards greater freedom of expression causes shock and is opposed by an old guard anxious for the protection of the familiar.

It is this set of attitudes which have, for instance, raised the protection and confinement of single plays by television to a central article of faith. Though the single play is generally much better suited to the theatre (with rare notable exceptions—Potter's work, Rosenthal's, a few others), the book-learned, theatre-raised English people who run television drama departments feel in their bones that the single play is "important." (Not in the sense that a single play can lead to a series, either.)

Other members of the same Eng. Lit. group devote an absurdly disproportionate amount of space in many parts of the quality press to reviewing single plays and so great many poor examples of an essentially theatrical form continue to be shown on television—which is ideally suited to series and serials.

Many historians cannot or will not accept the legitimacy of television's contribution to history. In a long and acrimonious debate during the transmission of Thames Television's *The World at War*, print-read historians were quite incapable of seeing that although television could never replace the

achievements of books, books and so on, in addition to book were equally incapable of matching the vividness or immediacy of television's live witnesses. Nor can any book convey the quality of experience provided by—say—film of the battle for Guadalcanal.

The widespread attitude of the well-read towards adaptations on television can (as regular readers of this column are well aware) be seen as a symptom of the same obscurantism. Look back to the comments

undervalues broadcasting. The process of it seems too easy. (My italics.)

He identifies in the *Annals* Report: "A feeling that broadcasting in general, and commercial broadcasting in particular, represents an escape from that which 'made me the man or woman that I am.' I believe that this instinct is profoundly wrong, and its wrongness can more easily be seen in other spheres, as when the middle-aged person deplores

Sir Brian Young, director



Derek Jacobi as Claudius, John Hurt as Caligula and George Baker as Tiberius—three Emperors brought to life on the screen

being made about Jack Pulman's *Claudius* in the weeks before it began to attract occasional plaudits, and they are almost all complaints about the failure to follow, slavishly, Graves' words, or about inserting (horror of horrors) some event not included by Graves. In other words this reworking from source material in a book—like so many television series and serials before it—was being taken to task for not being good literature. The same thing happened to *The Pallisers* and even *The Forsyte Saga*. That they were all unusually good television was felt hardly worth considering.

Presumably this general attitude of "print-good, telly bad" which exists even among some of the practitioners of the new medium is primarily a matter of age and experience. As the intake of younger people into the various mass media starts to include a growing proportion of those who have grown up with easy access to videotape libraries, computer terminals, film strips, televised lectures, general of the Independent Broadcasting Authority, came near to putting his finger on it (and deserves great credit for doing so, since his own antecedents as headmaster of Charterhouse, Cambridge classics scholar, and King's scholar at Eton could hardly be more traditional or more book-based). When he recently delivered one of the Granada Guildhall Lectures, following publication of the *Annals* Report on The Future of Broadcasting.

He said: "Broadcasting suffers from the emotional drag which can be summed up in the words 'It's made me the man I am.' Everyone tends to value elements in his or her own upbringing. For all of us, it was thanks to this challenge or insight came; and so we feel that the next generation ought not to have a way round such things. At its best this instinct refers to reading and to hard grind; and I suppose that every member of the *Annals* Committee looks back to rewards fully won—and for this reason

the fact that the roughest elements he or she experienced have now been smoothed away." I suspect it is that feeling which lies more often than any other — an acknowledged — behind the insistence that a child read a book (any book) rather than watch a programme (any programme). The overwhelming weight of pulp fiction in the world of books does not stop us encouraging an understanding of Shakespeare, and the easy availability of cheap books does not prevent us passing on an appreciation of good elar.

It is time we started to teach our children to discriminate between the minority of good elements in the majority of bad television programmes. It is immeasurably more desirable that *Sale of the Century* should be seen than that *Barry* should be consumed regularly, than that Vyvyan should be driven away from the box to thumb idly through *Confessions of a Window Cleaner*.

Michael Weller's luncheon video dancer. Paul spends a lot of money on an expensive meal for Jean with the idea of getting her into bed, but Jean dislikes the idea of sullying her friendship with the former unit of Paul and Carol.

Unfortunately, David Freeman's production makes heavy weather of the play. The lighting is poor and there are ugly gaps between scenes where actors struggle with furniture. The best performances are those of John Cassady and Pamela Herrick as Paul and Margie because they catch most successfully the wry, nervous edge of the writing and are most alive to the playwright's satirical purpose.

The piece is carefully written but utterly simple, moving the characters around to achieve a series of delightful little scenes featuring Carol and her friend Jean, a waiter at a coffee table, a "laid-back" but totally tedious video freak who works in real estate but dances naked in his studio loft, Margie and her husband Bob and, of course, Paul, Margie and Margie have enlivened their marriage by swinging 30.

The exhibits are drawn from the Library's own collections and range in date from the second millennium BC to the 10th century AD.

AD and from North Africa in the West to China and Indonesia in the East. The materials used for writing comprise stone, metals (including gold and silver), papyrus, ivory, silk, and many others including, of course, paper, invented in China in the 2nd century AD.

## Lucy in the Sky

by MICHAEL COVENEY

The Phoenix Theatre Company from Leicester is visiting the Belgrade Theatre, Coventry, attempting to dramatise the lyrics of the Beatles' immortal *Sergeant Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band*. The task is an impossible one, as the magnificent songs remain a coded testament to a sub-cultural phenomenon of the mid-sixties. "Lucy in the Sky with Diamonds" with its expansive melodic complexity and surreal lyrics, was the cue for a generation to turn on—Lucy, Sky, Diamonds, or LSD.

The trip in this show, devised by the Phoenix Company and director Michael Bogdanov, is more pedestrian. The narrative is stretched and warped to fit the songs on the record, and the easy way is to treat the whole story as an excuse for a circus. A blonde puppet, Lucy, introduced as the daughter of Lovely Rita, the fun-loving Mither Maid (traffic warden) was once a novelty, and a white-faced silent-movie comic who is vainly trying to "fix a hole where the rain comes in."

Lucy escapes ("She's Leaving Home"), falls in with a circus troupe where among other ranks bearded tramps, a human monkey, trapeze artists, jugglers and levitation freaks ("I got high with a little help from my friends") and finally falls from a high wire to be obliterated, somewhat illogically, by that extraordinary song about a

car-crash victim. "A Day in the Life." The music is magnificent and is magnificently performed by an alert company. The setting derives from the original Leicester presentation in a marquee: red and yellow striped canvas suggests a Big Top atmosphere with the band perched above the action, belting out the familiar and marvellous songs with many a mercurial variation. But the show has none of the narrative cohesion of Willy Russell's *John Paul George Ringo and Bert*. It remains an excuse for the music rather than becoming a background for genuine theatrical sweat.

"Strawberry Fields" for instance, has men in white coats performing a leucotomy on the Lucy doll which diminishes the mad extravagance of the lyrics. We are spared a dramatic footnote to a line like "Someday I'll be like a yellow flower in the sun" in "I Am the Walrus," a Punch and Judy pantomime, complete with hangman and sausages, does nothing for the song and little for the propulsion of a clear story-line.

Still, a packed audience, of average age about 15, loved every minute from start to finish, and the strange, compulsive energy generated by the likeable young company leaves you in no doubt as to the quality of the original material and its surviving capacity to enchant, mystify and thoroughly entertain.

## Open Space

by MICHAEL COVENEY

Michael Weller's luncheon video dancer. Paul spends a lot of money on an expensive meal for Jean with the idea of getting her into bed, but Jean dislikes the idea of sullying her friendship with the former unit of Paul and Carol.

Unfortunately, David Freeman's production makes heavy weather of the play. The lighting is poor and there are ugly gaps between scenes where actors struggle with furniture. The best performances are those of John Cassady and Pamela Herrick as Paul and Margie because they catch most successfully the wry, nervous edge of the writing and are most alive to the playwright's satirical purpose.

The piece is carefully written but utterly simple, moving the characters around to achieve a series of delightful little scenes featuring Carol and her friend Jean, a waiter at a coffee table, a "laid-back" but totally tedious video freak who works in real estate but dances naked in his studio loft, Margie and her husband Bob and, of course, Paul, Margie and Margie have enlivened their marriage by swinging 30.

The exhibits are drawn from the Library's own collections and range in date from the second millennium BC to the 10th century AD.

## Split

by MICHAEL COVENEY

Michael Weller's luncheon video dancer. Paul spends a lot of money on an expensive meal for Jean with the idea of getting her into bed, but Jean dislikes the idea of sullying her friendship with the former unit of Paul and Carol.

Unfortunately, David Freeman's production makes heavy weather of the play. The lighting is poor and there are ugly gaps between scenes where actors struggle with furniture. The best performances are those of John Cassady and Pamela Herrick as Paul and Margie because they catch most successfully the wry, nervous edge of the writing and are most alive to the playwright's satirical purpose.

The piece is carefully written but utterly simple, moving the characters around to achieve a series of delightful little scenes featuring Carol and her friend Jean, a waiter at a coffee table, a "laid-back" but totally tedious video freak who works in real estate but dances naked in his studio loft, Margie and her husband Bob and, of course, Paul, Margie and Margie have enlivened their marriage by swinging 30.

The exhibits are drawn from the Library's own collections and range in date from the second millennium BC to the 10th century AD.

### Republic National Bank of New York

Consolidated Statement of Condition

JUNE 30

	1977	1976
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Cash and due from banks	\$ 112,417,491	\$ 59,706,029
Interest bearing deposits with banks	323,155,098	318,393,967
Precious metals	32,168,793	36,250,213
<b>Investment securities:</b>		
U.S. Government obligations	128,849,152	67,222,910
Obligations of U.S. Government agencies	49,040,057	56,849,890
Obligations of states and political subdivisions	81,438,646	104,882,075
Other	159,262,356	58,582,576
Total investment securities	418,590,211	287,537,451
Federal funds sold	65,000,000	96,000,000
Loans, net of unearned income	1,000,814,027	732,279,981
Less allowance for possible loan losses	(15,996,605)	(11,309,862)
Customers' liability under acceptances	91,343,521	75,257,794
Bank premises and equipment	13,428,470	13,310,591
Accrued interest receivable	40,085,869	32,882,646
Other assets	52,667,092	59,829,605
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>\$2,133,673,967</b>	<b>\$1,699,918,415</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>		
Deposits	\$1,745,723,753	\$1,389,805,124
Federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreement to repurchase	14,300,000	21,000,000
Other liabilities for borrowed money	2,434,856	3,762,210
Acceptances outstanding	92,145,597	77,380,959
Accrued interest payable	78,805,070	64,689,664
Other liabilities	18,171,902	11,720,847
6 1/4 - 8 % Notes	808,000	808,000
<b>STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>		
Common stock	25,000,000	21,482,080
Surplus	78,136,591	45,050,511
Surplus representing convertible notes obligation assumed by parent corporation	12,500,000	12,604,000
Undivided profits	65,648,198	51,535,020
Total stockholders' equity	181,284,789	130,671,611
<b>Total liabilities and stockholders' equity</b>	<b>\$2,133,673,967</b>	<b>\$1,699,918,415</b>
Letters of credit outstanding	\$ 94,553,593	\$ 63,700,179

Fifth Avenue at 40th Street, New York, New York 10018  
Member Federal Reserve System/Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation  
New York • London • Nassau  
(19 offices in Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens, & Suffolk County)  
An affiliate of TRADE DEVELOPMENT BANK HOLDING S.A. Luxembourg  
Capital funds including minority interest  
in affiliated companies U.S. \$ 317,406,000  
Total Assets U.S. \$ 252,246,000  
(At December 31, 1976)

Beirut, Bogota, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Chisasso, Frankfurt/Main, Geneva, Luxembourg, Manila, Mexico City, Montevideo, Panama City, Paris, Quito, Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo







## EUROPEAN NEWS

## French coalition parties seek poll code accord

BY DAVID CURRY

PARIS, July 19.

THE FIRST cautious steps towards declaring a pre-electoral truce between the warring parties of the ruling French coalition were taken today when, with one exception, party leaders met to discuss drawing up the code of conduct to govern the behaviour during the general election campaign next March.

The meeting took place with the blessing, but in the absence of the Prime Minister, M. Raymond Barre, who made clear that while the political parties should work out the procedural approach to the campaign, he himself expected to play a leading role in formulating the programme with which the Majority would face the electorate. He says he will call a meeting to discuss policy in September.

In a letter to M. Jacques Chirac, the Gaullist leader, he also called for a "solid" pact to be drawn up. M. Chirac has been the main thorn in the Government's flesh since he resigned from the premiership last August, and most recently defeated the Government's candidate for the mayoralty of Paris and successfully challenged its Bill to ratify agreement to hold direct elections to the European Parliament.

M. Barre took no side in the most difficult problem facing the coalition parties—whether they would try to agree on single coalition candidates for the first round of the two-tier system of voting or whether they would treat the first round as a "primary" contest between them and agree to back the strongest survivor in the run-off.

## Demirel claims agreement on Turkish Government

BY METIN MUNIR

ANKARA, July 19.

MR. SULEYMAN Demirel, the Turkish Prime Minister designate, announced here this evening that he has reached agreement with leaders of two small Right-wing parties to form a tripartite coalition. He expected to report success to President Fahri Koruturk to-morrow morning and submit to him his Cabinet by the evening.

"Agreement has been reached on the structure of the Government," said Mr. Demirel, meaning that the difficult problem of dividing up the Cabinet seats among the three parties had been resolved. He did not say, however, how the seats had been distributed.

"The structure has been completed," said Mr. Demirel. "Now the thing to be done is to fill the Cabinet seats." He thought that the Cabinet would

be ready by to-morrow evening. Mr. Demirel made this statement after a 45 minute meeting with Mr. Necmettin Erbakan, chairman of the pro-Islamic National Salvation Party and his principle coalition ally.

Reuter adds: If, as expected, the President approves the list, Mr. Demirel will become Prime Minister again, pending a vote of confidence which his alliance is expected to win.

Mr. Demirel, who presided over a shaky coalition until inconclusive elections last month, left the Premier's office on June 21. He was replaced by Social Democratic leader Rulent Ecevit, head of the biggest party in Parliament. But Mr. Ecevit failed at his first attempt to gain a vote of confidence.

## Suarez move to tie price rises to cost increases

BY ROGER MATTHEWS

MADRID, July 19.

THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT today made its first tentative effort to try to control the spiralling level of inflation, running at a rate equivalent to 27 per cent a year.

With last week's 20 per cent devaluation of the peseta about to make its initial impact on prices, the Government has decreed that for the next three months price increases on all goods and services not already subject to special controls should not exceed more than the increased costs of production.

Extra prices inspectors are being recruited in an effort to make the policy stick, but the relatively vague wording of the controls and the difficulty of deciding what precise role production costs play in setting prices do not hold out much hope that it will have any more than a marginal effect on inflation.

The consumer is expected to feel the first effect of the devaluation to-morrow with a substantial rise in the cost of petrol and other fuels. The increase in the prices of industrial fuels is likely to be smaller in an effort to limit the effect on companies, many of which are already facing serious liquidity problems.

The Government has postponed until Saturday its Cabinet meeting scheduled for to-morrow, when it is expected to take a formal decision on an application to join the Common Market.

Economics Ministers are also seeking to arrive at agreement on a detailed package of measures to supplement the devaluation decision.

All the indications are that more dramatic and effective action on prices and employment will have to be taken if there is to be any hope of winning the at least tacit support of the main unions. The Communist-dominated Workers Commissions, one of the two leading unions, has appealed for a joint workers' organisation to confront the Government.

## Belgium boosts overdraft

BY DAVID BUCHAN

BRUSSELS, July 19.

IN A MOVE to keep the cost of its growing public sector borrowing down, the Tindemans government has got its overdraft facility with the Belgian National Bank raised from B.Frs.20.8bn. (£332m.) to B.Frs.37bn. This latest increase in the overdraft facility—renewed every three years—nearly doubles it, and coincides with a public spending deficit likely to be more than B.Frs.60bn. on current account alone this year.

Last month, the OECD expressed concern that Belgium's public borrowing last year amounted to 7 per cent of GNP, and that interest on this totalled the nearly 4 per cent of GNP. The

## Polish dissidents may be released

BY CHRISTOPHER BOBINSKI

WARSAW, July 19.

THE POLISH authorities today announced a National Day amnesty which could mean the release in the near future of nine Workers' Defence Committee members and sympathisers arrested last May and held for questioning since then.

The amnesty frees offenders sentenced to prison terms of up to one year, and in special cases up to three years. It also provides for the discontinuance of

investigation in cases where the offence merits two years in prison, and in special cases a sentence up to three years.

But a clause in the decree which might free the nine, whose alleged offence could mean up to three years' jail, but who are not in one of the special categories, says: "Should other special circumstances warrant it then the Prosecutor General... can order such a discontinuance of an offence."

## EEC BUDGET

## Tugendhat silent on U.K. payment

BY DAVID BUCHAN

BRUSSELS, July 19.

ENERGY conservation, industrial policy and food aid are among the areas of EEC expenditure that the EEC Council of Ministers is expected to prune in the 1978 budget. Mr. Christopher Tugendhat, the Budget Commissioner, said today.

He was defending, in front of the Press, the Commission's budget proposals, which called for an overall 22 per cent increase to 12.5bn. European units of account (E.C.U.), before joining battle with national budget Ministers to-morrow.

But not a word could be drawn from the former Tory Member of Parliament on the crucial dispute over Britain's budget contribution in 1978 and 1979. What Mr. Tugendhat called this "difficult and delicate problem" has arisen because the 1978 budget has for the first time been calculated in the European unit of account. Reflecting the current value of sterling, this means a rise in the U.K. sterling contribution to the EEC budget. By how much it should rise is a matter of sharp dispute between the U.K. and West Germany; British Ministers

have put the cost to the U.K. of the West German interpretation at £470m. over two years.

Clearly anxious not to muddy the waters further in public, Mr. Tugendhat said he hoped that Ministers to-morrow would agree to set aside the U.K. contribution issue for the moment, and merely establish the budget in EUAs so that it could go on in that form to the European Parliament in the autumn.

The Commissioner said that the broad issue before national governments was "putting your money where your mouth is." To

make his point he cited statements from EEC heads of government meetings in the past year calling for action on unemployment, social and regional policy.

Mr. Tugendhat singled out the Commission's proposal for an increase in the regional fund from £261m this year to nearly £500m next year, to illustrate the fact that many of the Commission's proposed spending increases did little more than match the effect of inflation on the EEC's fixed multi-annual programmes.

Why Bonn fights Page 15

## U.K. ice-cream makers accused on labelling

BY GUY DE JONQUIERES, COMMON MARKET CORRESPONDENT

BRUSSELS, July 19.

BRITISH ice-cream manufacturers were accused to-day by Mr. Gavin Strang, Parliamentary Under-Secretary at the Ministry of Agriculture, of making inaccurate and misleading statements about the effects of revised EEC proposals for the labelling of ice-cream sold in the U.K.

Mr. Strang said he found it incredible that any responsible figure in the commercial world could make statements of the kind attributed to prominent Agriculture Ministers here. It was "by all reasonable tests a sensible arrangement," which would enable buyers to distinguish more clearly between different types of ice-cream, while requiring only minor changes in the labelling rules now in force.

He added that the ministers had also provisionally agreed that the EEC should supply butter at 25 per cent below current market costs to British manufacturers making ice-cream from all-dairy products. This would be likely to result in lower, not higher, prices for such ice-cream.

Final approval of the proposals, which allow all products now sold as ice-cream to continue to bear the name, was expected after the ministers had reached agreement on a broader package of labelling directives.

The provisional formula, which amends slightly a current market cost to British manufacturers making ice-cream from all-dairy products, would require ice-cream made entirely from dairy fats to be called dairy ice-cream, as it is under the present British rules.

## Andreotti backing for France's stand on EEC enlargement

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

PARIS, July 19.

THE RECENT rapprochement of French and Italian views about the enlargement of the Common Market appears to be confirmed during the two-day visit to Paris of the Italian Prime Minister, Sig. Giulio Andreotti.

The French have been anxious to find allies in their insistence that adequate protection for their own southern farmers must be sought through the Common Agricultural Policy as a condition for agreeing to the entry of the three Mediterranean producers (Greece, Spain and Portugal, Italy) to the natural ally but French complaints about cheap Italian imports into France, notably of wine, and Italy's complaints about her trade imbalance in favour of France have soured relations.

In addition, Rome has been tempted to see enlargement of the EEC as a way of reinforcing the influence of Mediterranean food producers within the CAP in competition with northern temperate zone farmers. Both countries recognise the strategic importance of putting out the welcome mat for the three new southern European democracies.

Community affairs, including the renewal of the Regional Fund (France and Italy are

both seeking enlarged quotas) figured largely in talks between Mr. Andreotti and the French Prime Minister, M. Raymond Barre. They agreed on the need for adequate protection of their own producers in preparation for EEC enlargement.

The French were also anxious to hear Mr. Andreotti's interpretation of the Six-party pact, recently signed, which gives his Government Communist support. President Giscard d'Estaing of France faces the possibility himself of having to call upon a Socialist-Communist government after a next March's general election and he knows that evidence of responsible Communist action in Italy will be used by the Left in France to illustrate the trustworthiness of Euro-Communists.

The French President has not concealed his belief that the French Communists have done nothing much more profound than change electoral tactics. The Italian and French Governments are combining within an EEC framework to explore if a political framework can be designed to assist in guaranteeing the neutrality of Malta after British forces leave the Mediterranean island in 1979, writes Dominick J. Coyle in Rome.

## TUESDAY NIGHT IN ZANZIBAR. THEY'RE WATCHING THAMES TELEVISION.

Time was when the countries watching Thames Television didn't even run from A to B, let alone to Z. But now Zanzibar has become the hundredth country to buy Thames programmes for its own television service.

In four short years, under Managing Director Muir Sutherland, Thames Television International has brought export sales up above the £3,000,000 mark. They've done it by creative, aggressive selling in world markets of the programmes we make for audiences here in the UK.

The World at War to 64 countries, including Germany, Italy and Japan. Jennie, Lady Randolph Churchill to 41 countries, and The Sweeney to 34.

Father, Dear Father to 29 countries, and children's series like The Tomorrow People, so far seen in 32 countries.

Thames Television is a British company that makes only one product: TV programmes on film and videotape. Where we diversify is in the language of our audience.



Thames Television International: British programmes for the world

Thames Television  
306-316 Euston Road  
London NW1 3BB  
01-387 9494

John 15:50







Orders six sh  
ght ferries

Japan expects for  
ship orders to dr

standards cam

could bring U  
worth £150m. S

as U.S. order

ion market

# Take a ride on success.

When you get down to it there is only one way to judge an airline. The only sure guide is increased passenger support. Over the last three years we have increased our passengers at the rate of 33% a year. Considered this way we at PIA come out very near the top of the airline league.

One of the copybook success stories of recent years, acknowledged by the international press. So take a ride on success, it's a great feeling.

 **PIA**  
Pakistan International  
Great people to fly with.



## HOME NEWS

## Leyland to ask for more State cash

By Terry Dodsworth

THE GOVERNMENT will be told within the next few days that British Leyland has achieved the production target of 20,000 vehicles a week drawn up during the toolmakers' strike earlier this year as the main condition for attracting further taxpayers' funds.

The realisation of British Leyland's target forms part of an application for a second tranche of State loan finance which the company hopes to obtain this summer.

It is expected that Leyland will ask for about £150m—about £50m less than was originally envisaged at this stage in the company's reconstruction.

The money is needed for several different projects in the truck, bus and car groups. Among them are plans for the new Mini, which are expected to produce substantial machine-tool orders shortly, and developments at Rover.

Leyland's application, now being finalised with the National Enterprise Board—the company's main shareholder—comes after three months of smooth production since the toolmakers' strike.

In this period the company has made a strong claim to fulfilling the conditions set down by the National Enterprise Board and supported by the Department of Industry for attracting further Government support. Leyland's strike-prone labour force has remained at work, and has kept up fairly consistent production.

However, one uncertain area is the progress achieved in the company's industrial relations. The working party established to reorganise Leyland's bargaining system after the toolmakers' dispute has come to no firm conclusion yet. Even participants admit that progress has been slow.

The other major question being discussed is whether the National Enterprise Board will carry sole responsibility for funding the next stage of Leyland's investment. When the company took up its first loan of £100m, last spring, the Department of Industry supplied £30m under Industrial Act legislation.

The Enterprise Board, which is limited by a £200m, a year loan from the Government, would prefer not to be over-extended on Leyland. Yet it finished last year with funds in hand, and in the present climate of restricted Government spending the Department of Industry may be equally reluctant to become more deeply committed to Leyland.

## Cheap trips to Denmark

DFDS SEAWAYS, the Danish shipping line, is to run a series of summer mini-trips to Denmark next month for £25. In addition, each adult can take a child under 12 free of charge.

## Court action threat over schools

BY MICHAEL DIXON, EDUCATION CORRESPONDENT

COURT ACTION against the Birmingham education authority is being threatened by Mrs. Shirley Williams, Secretary for Education and Science, over the authority's resistance to including its voluntary grammar schools in a fully comprehensive secondary education system.

This is the first step towards legal action by the Government over the comprehensive issue since the ill-fated attempt last year by Mr. Fred Mulley, Mrs. Williams' predecessor, to compel the Tameside authority to implement comprehensive school plans.

The Law Lords finally overturned Mr. Mulley's instruc-

tion. But the legal position has since been changed by the Education Act of 1976. Birmingham is one of 34 authorities which, under the new Act, were given until the middle of the year to submit proposals for going fully comprehensive.

The specific demand on Birmingham was that it included in its scheme five voluntarily-aided King Edward grammar schools. However, Birmingham maintains that the Education Secretary does not have the power to call for information concerned with the reorganisation of such schools.

Mrs. Williams has now told the authority that unless it is

prepared to comply within a new time-limit, she has no alternative but to have the validity of her demand decided in the courts "as quickly as possible."

A move by parents to block the Government's school policy failed in London, yesterday when three Appeal Court judges reversed a High Court injunction restraining the Mayor of London Education Authority from ceasing to maintain the 18-year-old St. Marylebone Grammar School.

But the school's parents association said that it would still fight the ILEA's case to stop maintaining the 550-boy grammar school and to merge it with the neighbouring

Rutherford Comprehensive School.

An injunction granted by the High Court last month would have required the authority to continue maintaining and admitting new pupils to the grammar school pending full trial of the parents' action.

Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls in upholding ILEA's appeal against the injunction yesterday, said that the courts had no right to interfere with Acts of Parliament (in this case, the 1976 legislation) unless it could be shown that the education authority concerned had abused or misused its powers.

"Search as I may—and it is

not for want of trying—I can not find any abuse or misuse of power by the ILEA," he said. Lord Justices Browne and Geoffrey Lane agreed in the judgment. No order was made on costs.

Mr. Trevor Smith, chairman of the parents' association, said afterwards that further legal advice would be taken even though the court hearings had cost an estimated £14,000.

Litigation was not the parents' only hope. The Conservatives were likely to gain control of the ILEA in May, and a change in the Government would be even better for the St. Marylebone school.

## Company told to explain what accident would do

BY IAN BREACH, AT WHITEHAVEN

BRITISH NUCLEAR Fuels has been ordered to make available "all possible information" about the likely outcome of an accidental release of plutonium.

Mr. Justice Parker, chairman of the inquiry into plans to build a nuclear fuel reprocessing plant at Windscale, told its leading counsel, Lord Silcoff, QC, yesterday that it was "a matter that I ought to look at as far as I am able."

Considerable progress could be made if that was done, he added.

Information about the location of plutonium stocks at the Windscale plant must not be disclosed, he said. Nor must details of any security precautions taken to guard the stocks.

The company has maintained that information about plutonium should not be made public, and has previously refused to provide observers with information they have requested.

But it has already been disclosed at the inquiry that stocks will rise to about 45 tonnes by 1995 if construction of the pro-

posed thermal oxide reprocessing plant—the subject of the inquiry—is permitted.

In these circumstances, Mr. Justice Parker said, it was possible for accident involving the release of plutonium oxide (a so-called "worst case" incident) to be postulated.

He asked for an assessment, based on hypothetical locations and quantities, of the damage that would result from a release.

It should, he said, be feasible for a risk analysis to be made as part of a computer programme.

"It does not appear to me that it is right that there should be a complete blanket over the whole of the plutonium question."

One of the objectors, in Oxford Political Ecology Research Group, has asked for and is to be given the source data for a computer programme already run by the U.K. Atomic Energy Authority on behalf of the company.

The company claims this showed that radioactive release at Windscale would probably affect only a small number of

people living within a mile or so of the plant.

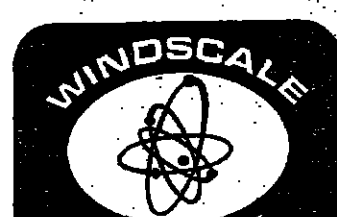
The objectors plan to run the computer programme for themselves in order to strengthen their contention that the risk has been underestimated. It will be three or four weeks before they have any results.

Mr. Iain Gildewell, QC, for Cumbria County Council, yesterday published details of discussions he had over the week-end with Dr. W. B. Lewis, of Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario.

Dr. Lewis, an authority on nuclear fuel and a former vice-president of Atomic Energy of Canada, has told Mr. Gildewell that storing irradiated fuel in "sound" containers for a number of years is both possible and safe.

Underlining points made earlier in the inquiry by Friends of the Earth, Dr. Lewis said in the discussions, which have been admitted as evidence, that he is opposed to the "irreversible" deposition of nuclear wastes.

Unreprocessed waste materials



## Sharp rise in sea oil revenue forecast

By Peter Riddell, Economics Correspondent

GOVERNMENT REVENUES from North Sea oil production should expand from £10m. this year to more than £22bn. in two years, and to over £37bn. by 1982, according to a new analysis from stockbrokers Wood Mackenzie and Co.

The brokers, who are leading specialists on the North Sea, are also taking more bullish view than before of the impact on the U.K. balance of payments because of the higher price of oil.

They project a net current account benefit (after deducting interest and earnings paid abroad) of £1.6bn. this year, rising to £2.5bn. in 1978, £3.9bn. in 1979, £5.4bn. in 1980, £6.12bn. in 1981 and £6.7bn. in 1982.

This is on the assumption of the present exchange rate and a constant oil price of \$14.95 a barrel, except for the Piper field.

After taking account of capital flows, the total balance of payments effect is estimated at £1.5bn. this year, rising to £2.07bn. in 1978, £3.41bn. in 1979, £4.92bn. in 1980, £5.87bn. in 1981 and £6.35bn. in 1982.

There is expected to be a net capital outflow from 1980 onwards. Accordingly, the brokers say that there will be a surplus on the oil account until 1981, when it will be repaid by foreign borrowings in 1980.

Total national income is expected to be increased by more than £300m this year as a result of North Sea developments as a whole with the benefit rising to more than £4.5bn. by 1982, equivalent to 4.5 per cent. of 1976 Gross National Product.

On the assumption that oil prices rise in line with inflation this year, the price of oil as a real addition to national income and almost 80 per cent. of this will accrue to the Government in the form of corporation and petroleum revenue taxes and royalties.

## Ryder post as director 'a courtesy' Canadian group says

By Stewart Fleming

LORD RYDER played "no active role," at Canadian Forest Products, the Vancouver-based timber and building products group which was asked to make a \$94,000 retirement gift to the former chairman of Reed International, said the Canadian company.

Mr. J. R. Longstaffe, executive vice-president of Canadian Forest Products, said that the company had asked Lord Ryder to become a non-executive director of the company in 1964 as a "courtesy."

When in 1968 CFP and Reed International entered into a joint venture agreement, it was a much smaller company than Reed. As a private family-controlled company it published no financial information and still did not release details of its financial affairs.

Gain access

Mr. Longstaffe said that because of this and because it would provide Reed with an opportunity to gain access to financial data and records, so build confidence between the two partners, Lord Ryder was asked to join the CFP Board.

Lord Ryder, to the best of his recollection "never attended a meeting," although he had commented from time to time on the company's financial statements.

CFP rarely had Board meetings and decisions were taken by the family. "We do not really run the company with a Board of directors."

Asked about a request from the president of Reed's Canadian subsidiary that CFP make a retirement gift to Lord Ryder in 1974, Mr. Longstaffe said that CFP did not see any reason to make a gift.

"We do not pay directors' fees and it never crossed our mind to make such a payment. We might have given a token or memento, but we have never given a big retirement gift to a non-executive director."

Later, when CFP had turned down the request to make the gift to Lord Ryder, it agreed to make a loan via an offshore company. The money, which was eventually paid to Lord Ryder was paid back to CFP in January last year.

A few weeks ago Lord Ryder repaid the money.

## Project awards for boroughs

AWARDS for conservation projects by local authorities at Eastleigh, Hampshire, and the London boroughs of Barnet and Bromley were presented last night by Mr. Peter Shore, Secretary of State for the Environment.

Projects in Southsea, Hampshire; Bolton, Lancashire; and again in Bromley, were commended by the judges in the seventh annual Conservation Awards Scheme sponsored jointly by The Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors and The Times. The theme of this year's awards scheme was Conserving the Residential Environment.

## Employers urge new policy on price curbs

FINANCIAL TIMES REPORTER

THE ENGINEERING Employers' Federation has urged the Government to reconsider its policy on prices because of its failure to secure a pay agreement with the unions, and to influence price levels by its monetary and exchange rate policies rather than through the proposed controls.

In its submission yesterday to the Department of Prices about the consultative document on prices, the federation said that it "totally rejects the principle of price control at a time when there is no formal constraint on pay increases."

The use of the Price Commission to police the law which ensured a 12-month gap between pay increases "could cause a significant transfer in skilled labour from companies with late price controls to those which have no such controls."

"If the upward pressure on wages does not materialise either because the unions have a more responsible attitude currently, or because the Government strengthens the resolve among employers by maintaining exchange rate policies, labour from companies with late price controls will be necessary."

## Public sector pay 'key to inflation'

BY ELINOR GOODMAN, CONSUMER AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT

IN WHAT is likely to become a familiar theme over the next few months, a Government Minister emphasised yesterday the vital part pay negotiators in the public sector would have to play in controlling the overall rate of future inflation.

Mr. Robert MacLennan, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, said that the greater the moderation shown by nationalised industry negotiators, the lower the price increases all consumers would have to face for their essential goods and services.

A reduction in the rate of inflation was perhaps the most important single contribution negotiators could make towards consumer welfare, he said. "Pay was the most important element determining the familiar theme over the next few months, a Government Minister emphasised yesterday the vital part pay negotiators in the public sector would have to play in controlling the overall rate of future inflation."

The size of the next round of nationalised industry increases was now crucial, he said, because it would be the last of the inflation rate or next nine months, provided negotiators kept to the 12-month rule.

Mr. MacLennan, who was visiting the South-Western Electricity Consultative Committee in Bristol, pointed out that the Government was committed to doing everything possible to maintain the 12-month rule.

Appointments Page

Company News Page

MR. ALEX BENNETT, chairman of Whitbread, said yesterday that he feared the conclusions of the Price Commission's investigation of beer prices would "not be based on the facts but on political expediency."

In doing so he became the first of the brewers to voice publicly the fears the industry has been expressing privately for some time.

## U.K.-U.S. double tax pact wins support at hearing

BY JUREK MARTIN, U.S. EDITOR

SENIOR OFFICIALS from the Carter Administration and the United States Congress in Washington yesterday lined up in support of the Anglo-American double taxation agreement.

Mr. Woodworth—and also Mr. Oosterhuis—listed several objections to the treaty, apportionment system. Mr. Woodworth contended the terms of the double taxation agreement were not so discriminatory against the states as had been claimed.

"The treaty," he said, "will affect the tax jurisdictions of states to only a limited extent. It provides that a state, say California, in assessing the income of an enterprise doing business there, may not take into account any income or expenses of a foreign related company which is related to a U.K. enterprise."

The state may, however, take into account the income or expenses of any related U.S. company, income of all branches of U.S. companies and income of U.S. companies doing business in California.

He provided several examples of the application of the double taxation treaty and the State's unitary apportionment system.

Controversy

The real controversy, however, has centred on the taxation practices of three American states—California, Oregon and Alaska. California, which has attracted considerable foreign investment, is much the most significant.

Under California's unitary apportionment system, as explained yesterday morning, "When an enterprise doing business in California controls other corporations, it is itself controlled by another corporation, or is related to other corporations by virtue of common ownership, and when the degree of common ownership is over 50 per cent. California requires the controlled to file a combined report of the group's worldwide income."

In other words, the fear is that California may seek to tax corporations on business done outside California. It is this concern which has prompted the Confederation of British Industry to engage a prominent American lawyer who will

testify before the Foreign Relations Committee to-day. A against advance corporate representative of the State of California will put the state's case to-day.

Mr. Woodworth—and also Mr. Oosterhuis—listed several objections to the treaty, apportionment system. Mr. Woodworth contended the terms of the double taxation agreement were not so discriminatory against the states as had been claimed.

"The treaty," he said, "will affect the tax jurisdictions of states to only a limited extent. It provides that a state, say California, in assessing the income of an enterprise doing business there, may not take into account any income or expenses of a foreign related company which is related to a U.K. enterprise."

The state may, however, take into account the income or expenses of any related U.S. company, income of all branches of U.S. companies and income of U.S. companies doing business in California.

He provided several examples of the application of the double taxation treaty and the State's unitary apportionment system.

Controversy

The real controversy, however, has centred on the taxation practices of three American states—California, Oregon and Alaska. California, which has attracted considerable foreign investment, is much the most significant.

Under California's unitary apportionment system, as explained yesterday morning, "When an enterprise doing business in California controls other corporations, it is itself controlled by another corporation, or is related to other corporations by virtue of common ownership, and when the degree of common ownership is over 50 per cent. California requires the controlled to file a combined report of the group's worldwide income."

In other words, the fear is that California may seek to tax corporations on business done outside California. It is this concern which has prompted the Confederation of British Industry to engage a prominent American lawyer who will

testify before the Foreign Relations Committee to-day. A against advance corporate representative of the State of California will put the state's case to-day.

## NOTICE OF ISSUE

Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for the undermentioned Stock to be admitted to the Official List.

## ABRIDGED PARTICULARS

## The Colne Valley Water Company

(Incorporated in England on 16th June, 1973 by The Colne Valley Water Act, 1973.)

## OFFER FOR SALE BY TENDER OF £4,000,000

## 8 per cent. Redeemable Preference Stock, 1984

(which will mature for redemption at par on 31st July, 1984)

## Minimum Price of Issue—£98 per £100 Stock

yielding at this price, together with the associated tax credit at the proposed rate, £12.36 per cent.

This Stock is an investment authorised by Section 1 of the Trustee Investments Act 1961 and by paragraph 10 (as amended in its application to the Company) of Part II of the First Schedule thereto. Under that paragraph, the required rate of dividend on the Ordinary Capital of the Company was 4 per cent. but, by the Trustee Investments (Water Companies) Order, 1973, such rate was reduced to 2.5 per cent. in relation to dividends paid during any year after 1972.

The preferential dividends on this Stock, which will rank *pari passu* for dividends with the existing Preference Stocks, will be at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum. The associated tax credit, at the proposed rate of advance corporation tax (34/60ths of the distribution), is equal to a rate of 4 4/39ths per cent. per annum.

Tenders for the Stock must be made on the Form of Tender supplied with the Prospectus and must be accompanied by a deposit of £10 per £100 nominal amount of Stock applied for and sent in a sealed envelope to Deloitte & Co., New Issues Department, P.O. Box 207, 128 Queen Victoria Street, London EC4P 4JX marked "Tender for Colne Valley Water Stock", so as to be received not later than 11 a.m. on Tuesday, 26th July, 1977. The balance of the purchase money is to be paid on or before Monday, 26th September, 1977.

## STATUTORY AND GENERAL INFORMATION

The Company was incorporated by The Colne Valley Water Act, 1973 and under this and subsequent Acts and Orders obtained powers for supplying water in an area of about 149 square miles in Greater London and Hertfordshire, including parts of the London Boroughs of Barnet, Brent, Harrow, and Hillingdon and the City and District of St. Albans, the Borough of Watford, part of the Borough of Hemetmere and part of the District of Three Rivers. In accordance with the provisions of the Water Act, 1973, the Company continues to supply water within that area under an arrangement with the Thames Water Authority. The total population supplied is approximately 750,000.

The present issue is being made to provide funds for the redemption at par of £4,000,000 6.3 per cent. (formerly 9 per cent.) Redeemable Preference Stock 1977 on 30th September, 1977.

Copies of the Prospectus, on the terms of which alone Tenders will be considered, and Forms of Tender may be obtained from:

Seymour, Pierce & Co.,

10 Old Jewry, London, EC2R 8EA.

National Westminster Bank Ltd.,

113 High Street, Watford, Herts., WD1 2DG.

or from the Principal Office of the Company, Blackwell House, Aldenham Road, Watford, Herts., WD2 2EY.

Town Centre Council Office

Industrial Estate

tail-tale sign

based on your

your should

when up all we've

should the



## HOME NEWS

## Oil rig debris a threat to fishing boats, says MP

BY RAY DAFTER, ENERGY CORRESPONDENT

Michael Cassell, MP

The Government is being urged to act against offshore oil companies which litter the bed of the North Sea with drilling debris.

It was claimed yesterday that the oil industry's lost equipment was endangering and damaging fishing boats and their gear.

Mr. Douglas Henderson, Scottish Nationalist MP for Glasgow, North, is calling for stricter controls, has prepared a dossier of about 40 reported incidents. It is being presented to a Commons Select Committee which is looking at the problems of the fishing industry.

"One wonders whether there will have to be loss of life to bring home to the Government the urgency and seriousness of this matter," said Mr. Henderson.

In one case, a fishing boat almost keeled over when it net caught a large lump of concrete.

In another case, a thick hawser became wrapped round a fishing boat's propeller.

Mr. Henderson said that oil companies should be made to identify all pieces of equipment.

This problem has been with us for three years. There must be greater surveillance and inspection to ensure they are conforming to the requirements of the Dumping at Sea Act.

The U.K. Offshore Operators' Association disclosed yesterday that a £30,000 compensation fund, set up to help the fishing industry, had been exhausted.

The fund was established about two years ago to meet claims for damage arising from the oil industry's debris.

A further £19,000 has been paid into the fund by offshore oil companies to meet future claims.

For their part oil companies point out that their underwater equipment has been damaged on a number of occasions by

trawlers sailing too close to platforms, drilling rigs and pipelines.

There have been several instances of pipelines being damaged. In addition, there has been at least one case of a production well being put out of action.



DOUGLAS HENDERSON

Dossier of 40 incidents

## Chiefs 'earn less than workers'

SOME SENIOR managers were working longer hours than men on the shop floor, taking home less pay, industrialists at a conference in Bradford heard yesterday.

Mr. David Bromidge, chairman of Antony Gibbs, Management Services, said that many key executives in charge of production and exports were close to revolt over the "amalgamation" of differentials.

His consultancy company was overhauling the management pay structure of a Yorkshire electrical components concern.

The overhaul was commissioned after managers refused to agree to increases in sales and production targets.

"The cause of executive anger was not hard to locate. Three out of 15 members of the management team were actually worse off than production-line workers," Mr. Bromidge contrasted the lot

of the progress manager, responsible for four workshops and 700 men, with that of a skilled electrician on the circuit assembly line.

The manager's salary was £155 a week, compared with £85 a week in 1972, a rise of 83 per cent—well short of the 130 per cent surge in the cost of living.

His take-home pay was £105, against £87 five years ago, a rise of only 18 per cent. On average, he worked 14 hours' unpaid overtime each week.

The electrician's salary was £110 a week, compared with £42 a week five years ago, a 162 per cent rise, and his net pay was £80 from £33 to £85, a jump of 160 per cent.

"But the story does not end there. The electrician does an average of eight hours' overtime each week, for which he is paid at time-and-a-half—giving him an extra £28 net. Therefore, his total take-home pay is, usually, £107, making him £2 better off than his boss for three hours' less work."

The manager's salary was £155 a week, compared with £85 a week in 1972, a rise of 83 per cent—well short of the 130 per cent surge in the cost of living.

His take-home pay was £105, against £87 five years ago, a rise of only 18 per cent. On average, he worked 14 hours' unpaid overtime each week.

The electrician's salary was £110 a week, compared with £42 a week five years ago, a 162 per cent rise, and his net pay was £80 from £33 to £85, a jump of 160 per cent.

"But the story does not end there. The electrician does an average of eight hours' overtime each week, for which he is paid at time-and-a-half—giving him an extra £28 net. Therefore, his total take-home pay is, usually, £107, making him £2 better off than his boss for three hours' less work."

## Hallmark Government cuts result in fewer non-profit homes

BY MICHAEL CASSELL, BUILDING CORRESPONDENT

BY CHRISTOPHER DUNN

ASSAY OFFICES, which hallmark precious metals such as gold, silver and platinum as authentic, are doing record business because of a huge demand for Silver Jubilee items.

Also adding to the demand for their services is a swing to personal jewellery and a reluctance to hold cash as an investment.

Between April and June the four offices in London, Birmingham, Sheffield and Edinburgh, hallmarkled 6.95m articles. This was a 1.1m rise on the previous record, established in the first three months of the year.

Thus in the first six months of this year, assay offices—mostly independent and self-financing bodies governed by law—put their mark, a leopard's head, on 2.8m articles, 50 per cent up on the same period last year and nearly 2m more articles than were tested in the whole of 1972.

The assay offices said yesterday that the record demand was "totally unexpected."

The weight of silver assayed in the three months to the end of June rose by 90 per cent.

The weight of gold assayed rose by 100 per cent.

The weight of platinum assayed rose by 120 per cent.

The weight of silver assayed rose by 90 per cent.

The weight of gold assayed rose by 100 per cent.

The weight of platinum assayed rose by 120 per cent.

The weight of silver assayed rose by 90 per cent.

The weight of gold assayed rose by 100 per cent.

The weight of platinum assayed rose by 120 per cent.

The weight of silver assayed rose by 90 per cent.

The weight of gold assayed rose by 100 per cent.

The weight of platinum assayed rose by 120 per cent.

The weight of silver assayed rose by 90 per cent.

The weight of gold assayed rose by 100 per cent.

The weight of platinum assayed rose by 120 per cent.

The weight of silver assayed rose by 90 per cent.

The weight of gold assayed rose by 100 per cent.

The weight of platinum assayed rose by 120 per cent.

The weight of silver assayed rose by 90 per cent.

The weight of gold assayed rose by 100 per cent.

The weight of platinum assayed rose by 120 per cent.

The weight of silver assayed rose by 90 per cent.

The weight of gold assayed rose by 100 per cent.

The weight of platinum assayed rose by 120 per cent.

The weight of silver assayed rose by 90 per cent.

The weight of gold assayed rose by 100 per cent.

The weight of platinum assayed rose by 120 per cent.

The weight of silver assayed rose by 90 per cent.

The weight of gold assayed rose by 100 per cent.

The weight of platinum assayed rose by 120 per cent.

The weight of silver assayed rose by 90 per cent.

The weight of gold assayed rose by 100 per cent.

The weight of platinum assayed rose by 120 per cent.

The weight of silver assayed rose by 90 per cent.

The weight of gold assayed rose by 100 per cent.

The weight of platinum assayed rose by 120 per cent.

The weight of silver assayed rose by 90 per cent.

The weight of gold assayed rose by 100 per cent.

The weight of platinum assayed rose by 120 per cent.

The weight of silver assayed rose by 90 per cent.

The weight of gold assayed rose by 100 per cent.

The weight of platinum assayed rose by 120 per cent.

The weight of silver assayed rose by 90 per cent.

The weight of gold assayed rose by 100 per cent.

The weight of platinum assayed rose by 120 per cent.

The weight of silver assayed rose by 90 per cent.

The weight of gold assayed rose by 100 per cent.

The weight of platinum assayed rose by 120 per cent.

The weight of silver assayed rose by 90 per cent.

The weight of gold assayed rose by 100 per cent.

The weight of platinum assayed rose by 120 per cent.

The weight of silver assayed rose by 90 per cent.

The weight of gold assayed rose by 100 per cent.

The weight of platinum assayed rose by 120 per cent.

The weight of silver assayed rose by 90 per cent.

The weight of gold assayed rose by 100 per cent.

The weight of platinum assayed rose by 120 per cent.

The weight of silver assayed rose by 90 per cent.

The weight of gold assayed rose by 100 per cent.

The weight of platinum assayed rose by 120 per cent.

The weight of silver assayed rose by 90 per cent.

The weight of gold assayed rose by 100 per cent.

The weight of platinum assayed rose by 120 per cent.

The weight of silver assayed rose by 90 per cent.

The weight of gold assayed rose by 100 per cent.

The weight of platinum assayed rose by 120 per cent.

The weight of silver assayed rose by 90 per cent.

The weight of gold assayed rose by 100 per cent.

The weight of platinum assayed rose by 120 per cent.

The weight of silver assayed rose by 90 per cent.

The weight of gold assayed rose by 100 per cent.

The weight of platinum assayed rose by 120 per cent.

The weight of silver assayed rose by 90 per cent.

The weight of gold assayed rose by 100 per cent.

The weight of platinum assayed rose by 120 per cent.

The weight of silver assayed rose by 90 per cent.

The weight of gold assayed rose by 100 per cent.

The weight of platinum assayed rose by 120 per cent.

The weight of silver assayed rose by 90 per cent.

The weight of gold assayed rose by 100 per cent.

The weight of platinum assayed rose by 120 per cent.

According to yesterday's annual report from the Corporation, the controlling body for the housing association movement, the Government has approved for a total of 30,323 homes to be provided by non-profit making registered housing associations throughout Britain. The total compares with 37,775 in the previous year.

Of last year's total approvals, just over 16,000 involved newly-built homes against more than 26,000 homes in the previous 12 months.

At the same time, a growing emphasis on rehabilitation work is shown in the figure of 14,000 properties acquired during the year for conversion, improvement and repair—against just over 11,000 in the year before.

The concentration of more funds on stress areas and Housing Action Areas occurred in spite of two Government-imposed cuts in the Corporation's planned expenditure.

Last July, its planned expenditure for 1977-78 was cut by £16m. In England and Wales. A further reduction of £27m was announced in December.

Further cuts are to follow in 1978-79.

Although the cuts were aimed at forward programmes, they had immediate effects on work in

1976-77 because the Corporation tried to smooth the effects of the reductions in budget over three years, instead of accepting what would have amounted to almost a stand-still for 12 months.

The Corporation announced recently that with Government permission it had borrowed £35m from a syndicate of banks which would enable it to carry out 85 per cent of the current year's programme and 90 per cent of the work planned for 1978-79. Further funds may also be raised in this way.

The total cost of schemes approved during 1976-77 will come to £236m, more than £50m less than the previous year's total of approvals.

Sir Lou Sherman, who took over as chairman of the Corporation in May from Lord Goodman, said the cuts in the programme had been "expected" in administrative time, in morale and, in some cases, in money.

He hoped that the introduction of private money to mitigate their effects would enable the Corporation to continue the attack on bad housing conditions, particularly in inner city areas.

The task of registering housing associations has also been substantially completed in the last year. Only registered bodies are eligible for public funds and so far about 2,400 have been registered.

The Board said yesterday that mining in the 10 ft seam under Trent Vale would end in three weeks and might never be restarted.

Mr. Ray Hunter, director of the Board's Western Area, said: "The coalface was coming to the end of its life. When the face was worked out, mining would not be resumed in the area for several years, and then not in the same seam."

The exceptional geological circumstances surrounding mining in the area had contributed to the tremors, the residents should now be free of the problem.

The final report of the work-

ing party investigating the dent yesterday welcomed the tremors is due in September, adding: "We hope this Board's action follows the will and the anxiety of people."

The Board said yesterday that mining in the 10 ft seam under Trent Vale would end in three weeks and might never be restarted.

Mr. Ray Hunter, director of the Board's Western Area, said: "The coalface was coming to the end of its life. When the face was worked out, mining would not be resumed in the area for several years, and then not in the same seam."

The exceptional geological circumstances surrounding mining in the area had contributed to the tremors, the residents should now be free of the problem.

The final report of the work-

ing party investigating the dent yesterday welcomed the tremors is due in September, adding: "We hope this Board's action follows the will and the anxiety of people."

The Board said yesterday that mining in the 10 ft seam under Trent Vale would end in three weeks and might never be restarted.

Mr. Ray Hunter, director of the Board's Western Area, said: "The coalface was coming to the end of its life. When the face was worked out, mining would not be resumed in the area for several years, and then not in the same seam."

The exceptional geological circumstances surrounding mining in the area had contributed to the tremors, the residents should now be free of the problem.

The final report of the work-

ing party investigating the dent yesterday welcomed the tremors is due in September, adding: "We hope this Board's action follows the will and the anxiety of people."

The Board said yesterday that mining in the 10 ft seam under Trent Vale would end in three weeks and might never be restarted.

Mr. Ray Hunter, director of the Board's Western Area, said: "The coalface was coming to the end of its life. When the face was worked out, mining would not be resumed in the area for several years, and then not in the same seam."

The exceptional geological circumstances surrounding mining in the area had contributed to the tremors, the residents should now be free of the problem.

The final report of the work-

ing party investigating the dent yesterday welcomed the tremors is due in September, adding: "We hope this Board's action follows the will and the anxiety of people."

The Board said yesterday that mining in the 10 ft seam under Trent Vale would end in three weeks and might never be restarted.

Mr. Ray Hunter, director of the Board's Western Area, said: "The coalface was coming to the end of its life. When the face was worked out, mining would not be resumed in the area for several years, and then not in the same seam."

The exceptional geological circumstances surrounding mining in the area had contributed to the tremors, the residents should now be free of the problem.

The final report of the work-

ing party investigating the dent yesterday welcomed the tremors is due in September, adding: "We hope this Board's action follows the will and the anxiety of people."

The Board said yesterday that mining in the 10 ft seam under Trent Vale would end in three weeks and might never be restarted.

Mr. Ray Hunter, director of the Board's Western Area, said: "The coalface was coming to the end of its life. When the face was worked out, mining would not be resumed in the area for several years, and then not in the same seam."

The exceptional geological circumstances surrounding mining in the area had contributed to the tremors, the residents should now be free of the problem.

The final report of the work-

ing party investigating the dent yesterday welcomed the tremors is due in September, adding: "We hope this Board's action follows the will and the anxiety of people."

The Board said yesterday that mining in the 10 ft seam under Trent Vale would end in three weeks and might never be restarted.

Mr. Ray Hunter, director of the Board's Western Area, said: "The coalface was coming to the end of its life. When the face was worked out, mining would not be resumed in the area for several years, and then not in the same seam."

The exceptional geological circumstances surrounding mining in the area had contributed to the tremors, the residents should now be free of the problem.

The final report of the work-

ing party investigating the dent yesterday welcomed the tremors is due in September, adding: "We hope this Board's action follows the will and the anxiety of people."

The Board said yesterday that mining in the 10 ft seam under Trent Vale would end in three weeks and might never be restarted.

Mr. Ray Hunter, director of the Board's Western Area, said: "The coalface was coming to the end of its life. When the face was worked out, mining would not be resumed in the area for several years, and then not in the same seam."

The exceptional geological circumstances surrounding mining in the area had contributed to the tremors, the residents should now be free of the problem.

The final report of the work-

ing party investigating the dent yesterday welcomed the tremors is due in September, adding: "We hope this Board's action follows the will and the anxiety of people."

The Board said yesterday that mining in the 10 ft seam under Trent Vale would end in three weeks and might never be restarted.

Mr. Ray Hunter, director of the Board's Western Area, said: "The coalface was coming to the end of its life. When the face was worked out, mining would not be resumed in the area for several years, and then not in the same seam."

The exceptional geological circumstances surrounding mining in the area had contributed to the tremors, the residents should now be free of the problem.

The final report of the work-

ing party investigating the dent yesterday welcomed the tremors is due in September, adding: "We hope this Board's action follows the will and the anxiety of people."

The Board said yesterday that mining in the 10 ft seam under Trent Vale would end in three weeks and might never be restarted.

Mr. Ray Hunter, director of the Board's Western Area, said: "The coalface was coming to the end of its life. When the face was worked out, mining would not be resumed in the area for several years, and then not in the same seam."

The exceptional geological circumstances surrounding mining in the area had contributed to the tremors, the residents should now be free of the problem.

The final report of the work-

ing party investigating the dent yesterday welcomed the tremors is due in September, adding: "We hope this Board's action follows the will and the anxiety of people."

The Board said yesterday that mining in the 10 ft seam under Trent Vale would end in three weeks and might never be restarted.

Mr. Ray Hunter, director of the Board's Western Area, said: "The coalface was coming to the end of its life. When the face was worked out, mining would not be resumed in the area for several years, and then not in the same seam."

The exceptional geological circumstances surrounding mining in the area had contributed to the tremors, the residents should now be free of the problem.

The final report of the work-

ing party investigating the dent yesterday welcomed the tremors is due in September, adding: "We hope this Board's action follows the will and the anxiety of people."

The Board said yesterday that mining in the 10 ft seam under Trent Vale would end in three weeks and might never be restarted.

Mr. Ray Hunter, director of the Board's Western Area, said: "The coalface was coming to the end of its life. When the face was worked out, mining would not be resumed in the area for several years, and then not in the same seam."

The exceptional geological circumstances surrounding mining in the area had contributed to the tremors, the residents should now be free of the problem.

The final report of the work-

ing party investigating the dent yesterday welcomed the tremors is due in September, adding: "We hope this Board's action follows the will and the anxiety of people."

The Board said yesterday that mining in the 10 ft seam under Trent Vale would end in three weeks and might never be restarted.

Mr. Ray Hunter, director of the Board's Western Area, said: "The coalface was coming to the end of its life. When the face was worked out, mining would not be resumed in the area for several years, and then not in the same seam."

The exceptional geological circumstances surrounding mining in the area had contributed to the tremors, the residents should now be free of the problem.

The final report of the work-

ing party investigating the dent yesterday welcomed the tremors is due in September, adding: "We hope this Board's action follows the will and the anxiety of people."

The Board said yesterday that mining in the 10 ft seam under Trent Vale would end in three weeks and might never be restarted.

Mr. Ray Hunter, director of the Board's Western Area, said: "The coalface was coming to the end of its life. When the face was worked out, mining would not be resumed in the area for several years, and then not in the same seam."

The exceptional geological circumstances surrounding mining in the area had contributed to the tremors, the residents should now be free of the problem.

The final report of the work-

ing party investigating the dent yesterday welcomed the tremors is due in September, adding: "We hope this Board's action follows the will and the anxiety of people."

The Board said yesterday that mining in the 10 ft seam under Trent Vale would end in three weeks and might never be restarted.

Mr. Ray Hunter, director of the Board's Western Area, said: "The coalface was coming to the end of its life. When the face was worked out, mining would not be resumed in the area for several years, and then not in the same seam."

The exceptional geological circumstances surrounding mining in the area had contributed to the tremors, the residents should now be free of the problem.

The final report of the work-

## Executive demand falls again

By David Freud, Industrial Staff

Demands for executives in the U.K. fell during April-June after a promising acceleration in the first three months, according to MSL, the international management consultancy.

The MSL index of demand measured by Press recruitment advertising fell from 107 to 103 after gaining 13 points in the first quarter.

Mr. Harry Roff, chairman of MSL, said: "This shatters hopes of an early acceleration in the rate of executive employment."

Unless British managers and top professionals and technical specialists chose to work abroad they had little prospect of improving their situation in what appeared to be the slowest revival of demand for their services.

The only job category for which demand rose was production management, 15 per cent up.

Mr. Roff said: "A rise in the number of production executives is usually linked with a desire by employers to achieve greater output or higher efficiency without increasing their expenditure on personnel or productive resources."

"This appears to be the sentiment prevailing in British business now."

## Mining stopped in tremor area

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

THE NATIONAL Coal Board is to stop mining under Trent Vale, Stoke-on-Trent, after more than 100 earth tremors in the last two years.

The Board said yesterday that mining in the 10 ft seam under Trent Vale would end in three weeks and might never be restarted.

Mr. Ray Hunter, director of the Board's Western Area, said: "The coalface was coming to the end of its life. When the face was worked out, mining would not be resumed in the area for several years, and then not in the same seam."

The exceptional geological circumstances surrounding mining in the area had contributed to the tremors, the residents should now be free of the problem.

The final report of the work-

ing party investigating the dent yesterday welcomed the tremors is due in September, adding: "We hope this Board's action follows the will and the anxiety of people."

The Board said yesterday that mining in the 10 ft seam under Trent Vale would end in three weeks and might never be restarted.



# Technical Page

EDITED BY ARTHUR BENNETT AND TED SCHOETERS

## PROCESSING

### Laser speeds production of microfilm

ALTHOUGH it will not be available in the U.K. until the autumn of next year, Eastman Kodak Company has announced a new generation of computer output microfilm machines that use a laser for image writing and dry, heat-processed film.

Known as the Komstar 300, the new COM machine is magnetic tape-driven and will accept image tapes from computers built by most of the major manufacturers. An internal formatter will then instruct the laser writing system to produce printed output on 105 mm fiche or 16 mm roll film as required—there are separate processing paths in the machine for each.

The laser writing system uses a 6 mW solid-state laser, the beam from which is split up into nine separate beams sweeping across one line of print to produce characters on a 9 x 7 format. Which of the nine beams is effective is determined by the acoustic-optical modulator through which they pass, thus determining which dots in the 9 x 7 matrix are printed, and the resulting character.

## COMMUNICATIONS

### Gets all P.O. channels

LATEST radiotelephone unit from Storno is able to receive all 55 channels of the Post Office radiophone service.

For the user in his car the calling procedure involves only one action: he simply lifts the handset from its rest, which can be located anywhere in the car. The set then automatically searches through all 55 channels and locks on to an unoccupied frequency offering the strongest signal strength.

The user hears ringing tone as on a normal telephone; when the operator answers, the driver simply gives his radiophone number and the number he requires. An incoming call is indicated by a buzzer and light on the control box.

Initial availability will be in the South East, Midlands and North West and the installed cost is about £1,000. More from the company at Newby House, Chase Road, London N14 6JS (01-882 4944).

**MATCHING THE characteristics of the toughest (and most expensive) plastics now in use for engineering applications is a polyurethane called Polyset, which is 25 to 40 per cent cheaper, and is formed by a new high speed method called reaction injection moulding.**

Although the chemistry has been known for some years, commercial exploitation has not been possible because of lack of moulding technology and know-how. These problems have now been solved, and for a change exploitation of an American development will take place in the U.K.

Briefly, what happens is that a polyol plus catalyst is added to an isocyanate pre-polymer. When the liquids are mixed and poured into a mould, a violently exothermic reaction takes place. It was this production of heat which held up exploitation of the process.

The Dow Chemical Company developed an organic modifier (covered by 48 patents, and of an unrevealed composition), which controlled the heat output. Another American company, Foam Moulding Corporation (FMC), developed the production moulding technology.

## PLASTICS

### A new engineering material

At the initiative of FMC's president, Dr. Siebert Hettings, Polyset Products has been set up in Cheshire to exploit the process.

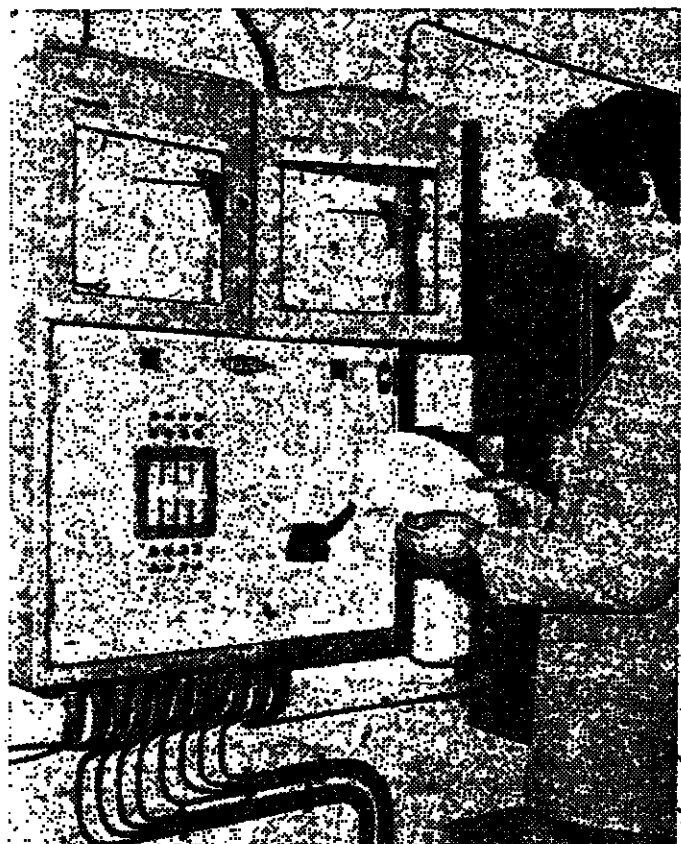
Financed by British capital from Slea Holdings, Polyset will use FMC technical know-how, and chemistry under licence from Dow. FMC holds 28 per cent of the issued share capital, and Dr. Hettings will be on the board.

The new plastic and its moulding method has a number of advantages. Its physical characteristics are generally comparable to other "engineering" thermoplastics, such as nylon, polycarbonate and polycarbonate, including mechanical strength, fatigue resistance, stress crack, ultraviolet degradation, and corrosion resistance. But it is about 25 per cent cheaper than comparable components in nylon.

Called Polyset, this polyurethane is formed in a manner somewhat similar to polyurethane foam, but is a dense material. Moulding capacity at present is up to 30 kg, but it is hoped to increase this shortly to 100 kg. In the U.S. mouldings up to 200 kg have been made.

Sections of almost unlimited thicknesses can be moulded at dramatically reduced time cycles—average production time for a component is 60 seconds, actual moulding time is 15 to 20 seconds. Components leave the 70 deg C. and cooling is controlled, preferably for 30 hours. An attractive economy in tooling costs results from the comparatively low pressures (maximum 100 psi) in the mould cavity, enabling aluminium, epoxy, and even rubber moulds to be used.

Production of small numbers, prototypes, or pre-mass production quantities (even for items which will subsequently be injection moulded) becomes viable. Tooling times are proportionately reduced, and Polyset Products offers a toolmaking service. The company will also be producing moulds for its own products.



## TEXTILES

### Speeding up a Jacquard

ONE OF the oldest and still the most efficient systems of production on wider fabrics and on faring complex designs in woven materials is the Jacquard. Within this is the mechanical present confines it will be used.

The process, shown perfected in 1801, is simple but until recently has been very limited in the speeds that can be reached. Now a great deal of work is being expended on the development of new systems which will be compatible with the modern high speed shuttle looms of growing importance in the weaving trade.

A notable British achievement is the introduction of a 32-hook "Mini Jac" Jacquard which is able to produce intricate woven designs in narrow fabrics at speeds as high as 2,000 picks per minute. The new system has been developed by Bonas Machine Co., Pallion Industrial Estate, Sunderland (0783 43211).

Present the Mini Jac is confined to the production of patterned fabrics to a maximum width of 65 mm. (2.6 inches) and it operates on a principle that is

## DATA PROCESSING

### Pension fund problems

SPECIALISING in pension fund administration problems, a team has been set up by CMG Southern to provide advice on the most suitable methods of using computers, according to the type of scheme the company is running.

The team was created initially to advise a major food group on what type of system would be suitable to handle the requirements of the Social Security Pensions Act 1975, which comes into force in April 1978.

Under these new regulations the amount of administrative work required to maintain extended personnel records will rise substantially and, where companies contract out, enough detail about every member must be kept on file to allow calculation of actuarial valuations, guaranteed minimum pensions and potential retirement benefits. Whatever transpires, companies will have to maintain a form of database, the control of which is a job eminently suitable for a computer.

More on the service from CMG at Sunley House, Bedford Park, Croydon CR9 2AP. 01-685 8251.

### Tiny data peripheral

AS computers get smaller so will their associated peripherals and inevitably the word "micro-peripheral" has been coined. Latest from Burr-Brown International is a 16 channel data acquisition module for use with "6800" microprocessors. Known as the NP21 it occupies less than a cubic inch and will interface directly to a 6800, 6801, 6802 or F8 microcomputer system. This small ceramic package needs no external components, and the printing rate is two lines as far as the micro is concerned, per second. Data is on 061 941 it looks like a block of 16 con-

such as thread cutting, it can be sent to closer tolerances than its nearest competitor, nylon.

Polyset can be painted, and chrome plated, so that it can readily be produced to resemble materials such as wood or metal. It is under very active investigation by the motor industry, especially in the U.S. where cars will have to be made much lighter if they are to meet the forthcoming legislation on petrol consumption.

Apart from the motor industry, the material has a wide variety of applications. Its dielectric and weatherability properties make it of interest to the electrical industry for tough corrosion etc.—features which also appeal to the marine industry for fittings, pumps and valves.

More from the maker at Green Lane, Appleton, Warrington, Cheshire WA4 5NG (0925 62682)—after August 1, Polyset Products will be at 5 Russell Road, Rock Ferry, Birkenhead, Merseyside L42 8XP (051-644 9050). The upper display shows the time of day, hours and minutes and will, in demand, show the date and a seconds read-out.

The lower display is for time purposes, showing intermediate lap or part-times to a hundredth of a second. Minutes and seconds are shown whereas hours up to 12 and the hundredths of second appear only on demand.

More from Heuer-Leonidas S. Rue Veresius 18, CH-2501, Bienne.

## MATERIALS

### All kinds of screens

FRONT and rear screen projection materials for a number of purposes, at prices which are stated to be half those of comparable materials have been introduced into the U.K. by Roscolab.

One of the products, "Twilight", is suitable for front as well as rear projection and allows cross fading from one to the other. The company claims that it has a 180 degree viewing angle, allowing images to be seen from virtually anywhere.

One of the more remarkable materials, "Black", registers an unobtrusive black tone when front lit but gives bright and sharp pictures when lit from the rear.

There is also a more conventional "Grey" type with a 30 degree viewing angle for theatres, and a rear projection "Light Translucent" material giving high gain, suitable to use with low level light sources or in high ambient lighting conditions, including daylight. More about the screens, which can be ultrasonically welded to make very large areas, from 68 Upper Ground, London, SE1 9PQ (633 9220).

There is also a more conventional "Grey" type with a 30 degree viewing angle for theatres, and a rear projection "Light Translucent" material giving high gain, suitable to use with low level light sources or in high ambient lighting conditions, including daylight. More about the screens, which can be ultrasonically welded to make very large areas, from 68 Upper Ground, London, SE1 9PQ (633 9220).

There is also a more conventional "Grey" type with a 30 degree viewing angle for theatres, and a rear projection "Light Translucent" material giving high gain, suitable to use with low level light sources or in high ambient lighting conditions, including daylight. More about the screens, which can be ultrasonically welded to make very large areas, from 68 Upper Ground, London, SE1 9PQ (633 9220).

There is also a more conventional "Grey" type with a 30 degree viewing angle for theatres, and a rear projection "Light Translucent" material giving high gain, suitable to use with low level light sources or in high ambient lighting conditions, including daylight. More about the screens, which can be ultrasonically welded to make very large areas, from 68 Upper Ground, London, SE1 9PQ (633 9220).

There is also a more conventional "Grey" type with a 30 degree viewing angle for theatres, and a rear projection "Light Translucent" material giving high gain, suitable to use with low level light sources or in high ambient lighting conditions, including daylight. More about the screens, which can be ultrasonically welded to make very large areas, from 68 Upper Ground, London, SE1 9PQ (633 9220).

There is also a more conventional "Grey" type with a 30 degree viewing angle for theatres, and a rear projection "Light Translucent" material giving high gain, suitable to use with low level light sources or in high ambient lighting conditions, including daylight. More about the screens, which can be ultrasonically welded to make very large areas, from 68 Upper Ground, London, SE1 9PQ (633 9220).

There is also a more conventional "Grey" type with a 30 degree viewing angle for theatres, and a rear projection "Light Translucent" material giving high gain, suitable to use with low level light sources or in high ambient lighting conditions, including daylight. More about the screens, which can be ultrasonically welded to make very large areas, from 68 Upper Ground, London, SE1 9PQ (633 9220).

There is also a more conventional "Grey" type with a 30 degree viewing angle for theatres, and a rear projection "Light Translucent" material giving high gain, suitable to use with low level light sources or in high ambient lighting conditions, including daylight. More about the screens, which can be ultrasonically welded to make very large areas, from 68 Upper Ground, London, SE1 9PQ (633 9220).

There is also a more conventional "Grey" type with a 30 degree viewing angle for theatres, and a rear projection "Light Translucent" material giving high gain, suitable to use with low level light sources or in high ambient lighting conditions, including daylight. More about the screens, which can be ultrasonically welded to make very large areas, from 68 Upper Ground, London, SE1 9PQ (633 9220).

**IMI**  
IMI means more than metal  
Special Metal Industries Limited  
Building products - Heat exchangers  
Fluid-power - General engineering  
Zip fasteners  
Refined and wrought metals

## INSTRUMENTS

### Has two displays

A DIGITAL quartz chronograph from Heuer of Bienne, Switzer, land has a double liquid crystal display. Known as the Chrono split LCD it combines two time systems within one watch.

The upper display shows the time of day, hours and minutes and will, in demand, show the date and a seconds read-out.

The lower display is for time purposes, showing intermediate lap or part-times to a hundredth of a second. Minutes and seconds are shown whereas hours up to 12 and the hundredths of second appear only on demand.

More from Heuer-Leonidas S. Rue Veresius 18, CH-2501, Bienne.

### Makes cable check easy

RELATIVELY lightweight battery-operated megohmmeter from Wandel and Goltermann (U.K.) of Acton can be used to test on cable, electrical equipment, components and installations, and also for continuity checks and dc or ac voltage measurements up to 100 V.

One of the instruments, MCM-5, can deliver instantaneous 2KV flash test the line to break down any potential flaw or weakness in the insulation. A dc test volt of either 100 V or 500 V then used to check the insulation resistance across the cable conductors. Low resistance measurements using a test voltage 1.5 V dc are also possible in range 0-1000 kilohms, while insulation test enables measurement of impedances up to 100,000 megohms.

Now your international customers can dial you toll-free from Zurich, Geneva, Madrid, Amsterdam, Frankfurt, Brussels, Barcelona, and Bahrain.

Through Service 800

For further details, telephone London 723 1032, or write to: 800 International Ltd, 100 Old Street, London EC1A 3PS.

For more information, please post the coupon

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Company \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
TO: M.H. West, Industrial Development Officer, The Council House, College Green, Bristol BS1 5TR. Telephone: 0272 291620.

**GUARANTEED MACHINE REBUILD SERVICE**

Before investing in new machines let us quote to rebuild your old one.

\*FULLY GUARANTEED  
\*A FRACTION OF THE COST  
\*COMPLETE OR PART REBUILDS  
\*ALL TRANSPORT ARRANGED

Walter Lawrence Engineering Ltd  
Broomfield Industrial Estate, Rayne Road, Braintree, Essex. Telephone: Braintree (0376) 21651

**WTS WE SPEAK YOUR LANGUAGE AND EVERYONE ELSE'S**

Whatever your business, profit from putting all your translation work through WTS. WTS professionals understand your business. Translations (including last Telex and Teletype service), interpreting, language tuition, typesetting and printing and for brochure on WTS today.

WOLFGANG TRANSLATION SERVICES LIMITED  
200, New Street, London, W1A 1AA. Tel: 01-477 0000

# The Prestige Promotion

Next Christmas give your valued clients and associates a rather special gift - THE FINANCIAL TIMES MANAGEMENT DIARY 1978

**SUPERB QUALITY**  
FT Desk Diaries bring pleasure to a hectic business schedule. They set the highest standards in book production and contain generous space for appointments and notes, 28 full colour maps and many pages of charts and business information.

Choose from several distinguished bindings including calf leather and leather cloth. The range also includes Pocket Diaries and Address Books.

**GOLD-BLOCKING AND QUANTITY DISCOUNTS**  
Each item can be gold-blocked with your logo and personalised with the recipients' initials. Fine craftsmanship and genuine gold leaf are features of our gold-blocking service - an extremely prestigious advertising medium. Quantity discounts reduce the cost considerably, beginning with orders of 25.

**ACT NOW**  
Your recipients will remember you throughout 1978 for their FT Diaries. Send for further details on the coupon below, or if you need information urgently, just phone the Diary Manager on 01-248 8000 ext 663.

Yes, I would like to know more about using FT Diaries as year-end gifts.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Position \_\_\_\_\_  
Organisation \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Telephone number \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_

Complete this coupon, or clip it to your business card and return it to:  
**THE FINANCIAL TIMES LTD, DIARY DEPARTMENT, 10 Bolt Court, Fleet Street, London EC4A 3HL**  
Telephone: 01-248 8000  
Telex: 27368

هكذا من النصح







# PARLIAMENT and POLITICS

## Benn patronage powers worry MPs

BY JOHN HUNT, PARLIAMENTARY CORRESPONDENT

MPs OF ALL parties yesterday voiced great concern over the powers of patronage taken by Mr. Anthony Wedgwood Benn, Energy Secretary, by his proposals for the re-organisation of the electricity supply industry under a new central Board.

Mr. Tom King, Conservative energy spokesman, said that the Opposition had the gravest doubts about the solution which had been adopted. He believed there was a case for either an efficient unified structure or for competitive area power Boards.

But the new proposals gave Mr. Benn the power of patronage over a hundred jobs at area level. This, thought Mr. King, would be very damaging to the industry.

The Tory spokesman was particularly concerned about that part of the scheme which gives Mr. Benn powers to carry out the detailed re-organisation of the industry by bringing forward Orders in the Commons. These particular proposals were not supported by the management or the unions in the industry, Mr. King declared.

In his statement, announcing the scheme Mr. Benn told the House: "The changes proposed will, I believe, meet the need for greater coherence in policy and planning in the industry. The whole approach, essentially an evolutionary one, will avoid a major upheaval in the industry."

Although a stronger centre was required to deal with the major strategic issues facing the industry, he stressed that it was equally important to find a solution which preserved vigorous and effective local Boards.

The Secretary of State explained that the proposals implemented the recommendations of the Plowden Committee, which had found that the main weakness of the electricity supply industry was a lack of strategic control and direction and that the Electricity Council, an advisory body, was not equipped to give strong leadership.

Therefore, said Mr. Benn, he would be bringing forward legislation to abolish the Electricity

Council and the Boards and to create a new central body which would have responsibility for the industry as a whole.

MPs became worried, however, when Mr. Benn explained that his legislation would not prescribe the internal organisation of the industry. Instead, he would be carrying out this function himself by bringing Orders before the House after consultation with the new central body.

They became even more alarmed when he went on to announce that he would also be setting up a generating Board and Boards for local distribution and that he would appoint the members of these bodies after consultation with the industry.

Mr. Benn told Mr. King that he had not thought it right to go into detail with the unions and management on the provisions of the various Orders before he had had a chance to make his announcement to the House. Discussions on this point had so far been of a very restricted kind, but he would be publishing

a draft statutory instrument. In later exchanges, Mr. Benn seemed to be suggesting that he was prepared to change his mind on some of his proposals if the House really felt strongly that he was getting too much patronage.

This came in reply to Mr. Jo Grimond, the Liberal spokesman, who argued that by taking power to appoint the members of Boards the Secretary of State would be increasing his patronage and possibly frustrating the main recommendation of the Plowden Committee.

There was sceptical laughter when Mr. Benn replied: "I take the point about patronage. There is much too much Ministerial patronage—I think my view on this is very well known." The question was whether the Government could really secure its objective by transferring patronage to those who were not even accountable to the House.

"If, in the course of the debate on the Bill, the House can assist in finding a better way in which the powers of patronage

are exercised on this scale, I would certainly listen most intently. But I don't want one massive industry without any effective way of establishing its relationship with local communities."

Mr. Arthur Palmer (Lab., Bristol N.E.), chairman of the Select Committee on Science and Technology, thought that Mr. Benn had been less than frank with the House. According to Mr. Palmer, the unions were, in fact, extremely hostile to the proposals.

"They believe that you must either have a unified structure, or a genuinely autonomous structure. You can't mix the two. If you pursue this, you will do so in the face of trade union hostility," he said.

But the Secretary of State replied that Mr. Palmer was being less than fair. The unions, he said, supported the proposal to bring forward a Bill. Further consultations would be taking place with them about the contents of the Orders that he would be bringing before the House.

## Rhodesia election irrelevant — PM

By Ivor Owen, Parliamentary Staff

WITHOUT ACCEPTANCE of the principle of one man, one vote, as the basis for a Rhodesia settlement, the action of Mr. Ian Smith in calling a general election for August 31 would be seen to be "largely irrelevant," the Prime Minister told the Commons yesterday.

Mr. Callaghan spelled out the Government's attitude to the poll announced in Salisbury on Monday night during a clash with Mr. Julian Amery, the former Tory Minister, who once described the unilateral declaration of independence as a "rebellion wrapped up in the Union Jack."

Mr. Amery pressed for an assurance that Britain did not intend to subvert an internal settlement in Rhodesia between Mr. Smith and nationalist groups who might work with him.

He also called on the Prime Minister to repudiate repeated Press "smears" that the Government would only be prepared to endorse a settlement which included the "pro-Soviet Patriotic Front and its Marxist backers."

Amid Labour cheers, Mr. Callaghan replied that if he were to be asked to repudiate smears, it might be as well if Mr. Amery were to avoid resorting to them himself. "To characterise the Patriotic Front in that way when it is a body which clearly represents a large group of African opinion, is not likely to enhance a settlement," he declared.

The Prime Minister then reaffirmed that, in the Government's view, it was not Britain's task to pick and choose the African leaders who would lead Rhodesia in due course.

"It is our task to ensure that in so far as we have the influence, that one man, one vote will prevail. Unless and until Mr. Smith operates that policy, whether he holds a general election or not will be seen to be largely irrelevant in these circumstances."

## Shore lifts limit for grants to improve houses

BY IVOR OWEN, PARLIAMENTARY STAFF

BIG INCREASES in the maximum expense limits for house renovation grants were announced by Mr. Peter Shore, Environment Secretary, in the Commons last night.

For discretionary improvement grants—up to 50 per cent of the actual cost of the work can be obtained—the new limit will be £5,000, an increase of 56 per cent on the existing figure of £3,200.

Mr. Shore, speaking in a debate on the problems of large towns and cities, said the new limits for intermediate repair and special grants would be £2,700, £1,500 and £1,200 respectively. These changes represented increases of between 70 per cent and 87 per cent on present limits.

Mr. Shore told MPs that the rateable value limits for discretionary improvement grants are also to be increased from £300 to £400 in London and from £175 to £225 outside the London area.

He explained that the cost of the changes formed part of the £100m. package of measures to assist the construction industry announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Healey) on Friday.

Opening the debate Mr. Reginald Eyre, for the Opposition, said that the influx of immigrants to Britain's big cities and towns should be controlled.

"It is essential that the Government introduces immediately a strict quota system," he declared.

Mr. Shore asked if Mr. Eyre was pronouncing official Tory policy. If the doctrine was applied equally to Common Market members, this would be contrary to the Treaty of Rome, he argued.

Mr. Eyre began by condemning the "almost indiscriminate" use of bulldozers to break up communities, living in sub-standard houses, capable of modernisation. This had been particularly wrong when families were re-housed in large tower blocks, which were not suitable for them.

Mr. Eyre criticised Government policy outlined in the White Paper on inner cities, a suggested limited "area" should be considered "assistance areas" for the purpose of industrial development.

On the influx of about 60,000 immigrants a year into inner cities, Mr. Eyre said that could not be in the long-term interests of the community, especially at a time of strain, resources and high unemployment.

More police, who should receive better pay, were needed for troubled urban areas, he said. Magistrates should be given power to deal with juveniles.

## Callaghan defends Drax B order

BY IVOR OWEN, PARLIAMENTARY STAFF

A RESTRUCTURING of the heavy electrical plant industry "must take place" in due course, the Prime Minister insisted in the Commons yesterday.

Replying to further criticism of the decision to allocate the turbine generator element in the detailed re-organisation of the industry by bringing forward Orders in the Commons. These particular proposals were not supported by the management or the unions in the industry, Mr. Callaghan told Tory critics.

The two chief protagonists, GEC and Parsons, had been unwilling to come together on any basis that would have provided a solution.

Mr. Callaghan argued that in these circumstances the Government had to take a decision. Although it will cost more, it will leave the way open—and both have given an assurance—for the very necessary restructuring that must take place in due course if a good industry with proper export potential is to be maintained.

Mr. Winston Churchill (C., Stroud) described the Drax B decision as "an abject surrender" and argued that every job which it saved on Tyneside would result in a job lost in Trafford Park, Manchester.

It was the height of irresponsibility, he charged, for the Government to spend £30 for every family in the country to appease Mr. Arthur Scargill, the Yorkshire president of the NUM, and Mr. Anthony Wedgwood Benn, the Energy Secretary.

THE GOVERNMENT yesterday rejected a suggestion that people should "opt out" of the kidney donor scheme rather than into it. Mr. Eric Deakins, Social Services Under-Secretary said that the Government was not convinced that such a scheme would achieve as much as its supporters suggested.



Lord Carver of Shekleton (centre), former Chief of the Defence Staff, created a life peer in the Jubilee Honours, was introduced in the Lords yesterday. His sponsors were Lord Harding (left) and Lord Elworthy (right).

## Talks on increase in Ulster MPs start next week

BY PHILIP RAWSTORNE

A SPEAKER'S Conference was announced yesterday to consider an increase in the number of Northern Ireland MPs at Westminster.

Mr. George Thomas, the Speaker, told the Commons that the conference of 28 backbench MPs of all parties will meet for the first time next week. Its terms of reference are: "To consider and make recommendations on the number of Parliamentary constituencies that there should be in Northern Ireland."

Pressure for an increase in the 12 MPs who currently represent the province at Westminster, arose after the abolition of Stormont and the introduction of direct rule in 1972.

Though the Government's long-term aim remains the return of a system of devolved government to Northern Ireland, there is now general agreement at Westminster that a strong case exists, in the meantime, for increasing the province's representation.

At present, the Northern Ireland constituencies have an average electorate of 86,700, compared with 63,400 for the rest of the United Kingdom.

Parity with England would entitle the province to another four seats; parity with Wales would mean another six seats; and with Scotland, an extra eight seats.

The conference, of which two Ulster Unionists, Mr. James Moynihan and Mr. Enoch Powell, and Mr. Gerry Fitt, leader of the Social Democratic and Labour Party, will be members, is expected to report in the autumn.

If the Commons agreed to its recommendations, Government legislation would be necessary, followed by a redrawing of constituencies by the Boundary Commission. Changes are unlikely, therefore, to be introduced in any General Election before the autumn of 1979.

## Premier to visit Bonn for economic talks

BY IVOR OWEN

ECONOMICS ISSUES will be discussed when the Prime Minister meets Herr Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, in Bonn in September.

Mr. Callaghan made this clear in the Commons yesterday when he surprised MPs by disclosing

that he had had a long telephone conversation with Herr Schmidt earlier in the day. "The telephone call was quite an expensive one," he stated amid laughter.

Mr. John Pardoe (L., North Cornwall) wanted to know if the German Chancellor had told the Prime Minister about his talks with President Carter during his recent visit to Washington.

Had Herr Schmidt explained, he asked, how Germany intended to emulate the U.S. example in meeting the growth targets agreed at the Downing Street economic summit?

Mr. Callaghan replied that these particular issues had not been covered during his telephone conversation, which had mainly been concerned with relationships between the U.S. and the Soviet Union.

## Hopes for 'sensible' bargaining

A FAVOURABLE trend in the Retail Price Index should help the return to free collective bargaining in the next wages round, the Prime Minister claimed in the Commons yesterday.

He firmly endorsed a suggestion by Mr. William Mellor (Lab., Ealing N.), that the fall in the price of materials purchased by industry should be an encouragement to "sensible wage bargaining."

The Prime Minister emphasised that there was no doubt that the prices of imported commodities were going down, and he looked forward to the effect working through to the price index.

## Progress on prices claim

A GREAT DEAL of progress was being made in wearing down high food prices, the Commons Market, the Prime Minister claimed in the Commons yesterday.

Mr. Callaghan told Mr. Douglas Jay (Lab., Battersea N.), that in the price fixing negotiations in the EEC last year, the increase of 31 per cent was the lowest since Britain joined the Community. "It is useful at times to acknowledge that a great deal of progress is being made in wearing down the situation," he declared.

## Tory Peers force direct labour accounts change

SOME LOCAL authorities operating direct labour departments will be required to use the form of accounts recommended for use in the private sector following a Government defeat in the Lords yesterday.

Voting was 104 to 57, a majority against the Government, on a Tory proposal during the committee stage of the Local Authorities (Restoration of Works Powers) Bill.

The Bill restores and makes permanent the powers of 25 specified district councils in labour activities generally.

## Office Development Bill limited of restriction

THE GOVERNMENT was defeated in the Lords yesterday on a Tory proposal to limit the powers of the Control of Office Development Bill to three years.

The move, which cuts the Bill's extension of the use of control permits by two years, was accepted by 57 votes to 71, a majority against the Government of 16.

Baroness Young, for the Opposition, said the powers given by the Bill were unnecessary and that Government bureaucracy should be cut.

Baroness Birk, Envois Under-Secretary, told the Lords that the full five years needed as part of the Government's overall strategy.

## ENTERTAINMENTS—Continued

**THEATRES**  
ST. MARTIN'S, 1443, Eps. 8.00. Sat. 5.15, Sun. 2.30. Matinee 2.30. AGATHA CHRISTIE'S THE MURDER OF AGATHA CHRISTIE. WORLD'S LONGEST-EVER RUN.  
TALK OF THE TOWN, CC. 01-734 5051. From 8.15. One-Act, 2.30 Super Revue and at 11 p.m. RIVER GODS.  
THEATRE ROYAL, CC. 01-534 0310. Ron Brunsell's College presents the new play, THE COLLEGE BOYS. (Theatricals, 8.00.)  
VAUDEVILLE, CC. 02-38 9988. Eves. 8.00. Sat. 8.00. Tues. 2.45.

**THEATRES**  
WYNDHAM'S, 1443, Eps. 8.00. Sat. 5.15, Sun. 2.30. Matinee 2.30. AGATHA CHRISTIE'S THE MURDER OF AGATHA CHRISTIE. WORLD'S LONGEST-EVER RUN.  
TALK OF THE TOWN, CC. 01-734 5051. From 8.15. One-Act, 2.30 Super Revue and at 11 p.m. RIVER GODS.  
THEATRE ROYAL, CC. 01-534 0310. Ron Brunsell's College presents the new play, THE COLLEGE BOYS. (Theatricals, 8.00.)  
VAUDEVILLE, CC. 02-38 9988. Eves. 8.00. Sat. 8.00. Tues. 2.45.

**CINEMAS**  
ABC 1 & 2 SHAFFESBURY AVE. 1981. 50p. Perf. ALL SEATS. 11: A STAR IS BORN (AA). W. 2.50. 2.50. 5.00.  
CURSON, Curson Street, W. 498. 50p. Perf. ALL SEATS. 11: A STAR IS BORN (AA). W. 2.50. 2.50. 5.00.  
LEICESTER SQUARE, W. 1930. A BRIDGE TOO FAR (A). W. 2.50. 2.50. 5.00.  
ODEON, Leicester Square, 50p. 11: A STAR IS BORN (AA). W. 2.50. 2.50. 5.00.  
ODEON, Marble Arch, 723. 2.50. 2.50. 5.00.

**CINEMAS**  
ABC 1 & 2 SHAFFESBURY AVE. 1981. 50p. Perf. ALL SEATS. 11: A STAR IS BORN (AA). W. 2.50. 2.50. 5.00.  
CURSON, Curson Street, W. 498. 50p. Perf. ALL SEATS. 11: A STAR IS BORN (AA). W. 2.50. 2.50. 5.00.  
LEICESTER SQUARE, W. 1930. A BRIDGE TOO FAR (A). W. 2.50. 2.50. 5.00.  
ODEON, Leicester Square, 50p. 11: A STAR IS BORN (AA). W. 2.50. 2.50. 5.00.  
ODEON, Marble Arch, 723. 2.50. 2.50. 5.00.

## Edgar Allen, Balfour

An international engineering and steel group

### Summary of Results Year to 2nd April 1977

	1977	1976
Group turnover	£49,130	£51,866
Group operating profit	1,840	3,977
Group profit before tax	585	3,215
Group earnings	36	2,439
Capital employed	36,486	35,328
Earnings per share	0.2p	15.2p
Dividend cover (times)	5.0p	11.3p
Return on capital employed	51%	28%

Annual General Meeting  
Great Eastern Hotel, London  
12 noon, 11th August 1977

Copies of the Report and Accounts from:  
The Secretary, Edgar Allen, Balfour Limited,  
P.O. Box 93, Sheffield Road, Sheffield S9 1RA

### Extracts from the Chairman's statement

- Remedial action taken in loss making subsidiaries.
- Strike cost the Group £2 million in lost profits.
- Capital investment programme continues at high rate.
- Dividend increased.
- Borrowing facilities more than adequate for needs.

## Ennals prepares vaccine payment plans

FINANCIAL TIMES REPORTER

THE DEPARTMENT of Social Services is drawing up a list of possible arrangements to ensure that vaccine damaged children are able to claim compensation for their injuries.

Final details of the scheme will not be made known until the Government has received the report of the Royal Commission on civil liability and compensation for personal injury.

Mr. David Ennals, Social Services Secretary, told the Commons yesterday: "As soon as the report is received, we shall examine its recommendations in detail so that a scheme of payments can be decided without delay."

"The provisions of the scheme and arrangements for the submission of claims will then be published. In the meantime, advance work is in hand by the Department on possible arrangements."

Mr. Robert Adley (C., Christchurch and Lynton) warned the Secretary of State that the hope of some parents would turn to bitterness if they thought they had a claim but could not obtain help for their child.

Mr. Adley urged the establishment of some preliminary procedure to avoid some of the misery that could be caused.

Mr. Ennals agreed that one of the most difficult aspects of the compensation system would be determining the method by which it could be established whether damage was caused

the vaccine or something else. Mr. Jack Ashley (Lab., Stoke S.) urged the Government to ensure that if there was any doubt, that doubt should be settled to the benefit of the child concerned.

Mr. Ennals said that the vaccine or something else. Mr. Jack Ashley (Lab., Stoke S.) urged the Government to ensure that if there was any doubt, that doubt should be settled to the benefit of the child concerned.

Mr. Ennals said that the vaccine or something else. Mr. Jack Ashley (Lab., Stoke S.) urged the Government to ensure that if there was any doubt, that doubt should be settled to the benefit of the child concerned.

Mr. Ennals said that the vaccine or something else. Mr. Jack Ashley (Lab., Stoke S.) urged the Government to ensure that if there was any doubt, that doubt should be settled to the benefit of the child concerned.

Mr. Ennals said that the vaccine or something else. Mr. Jack Ashley (Lab., Stoke S.) urged the Government to ensure that if there was any doubt, that doubt should be settled to the benefit of the child concerned.

Mr. Ennals said that the vaccine or something else. Mr. Jack Ashley (Lab., Stoke S.) urged the Government to ensure that if there was any doubt, that doubt should be settled to the benefit of the child concerned.

Mr. Ennals said that the vaccine or something else. Mr. Jack Ashley (Lab., Stoke S.) urged the Government to ensure that if there was any doubt, that doubt should be settled to the benefit of the child concerned.

Mr. Ennals said that the vaccine or something else. Mr. Jack Ashley (Lab., Stoke S.) urged the Government to ensure that if there was any doubt, that doubt should be settled to the benefit of the child concerned.

Mr. Ennals said that the vaccine or something else. Mr. Jack Ashley (Lab., Stoke S.) urged the Government to ensure that if there was any doubt, that doubt should be settled to the benefit of the child concerned.

## dataplex word processors business computers

IS EXPANDING

and welcomes you to their OPEN HOUSE

at their new LONDON SALES & SERVICE

OFFICE: 48 HATTON

GARDEN EC1

from Monday 25th

to Friday 29th July

BRITISH DESIGNED AND BRITISH BUILT  
WITH BRITISH CAPITAL

Telephone: Karen Brown  
on 01-405 2684 and tell her  
when you would like to come

TO THE JAPANESE



Shore lifts  
for grants  
improve

A. H. Hermann reports on how, increasingly, legal solutions are being sought in industrial disputes

## A field day for judges



BUSINESS LAW

INCREASING difficulty which those who are re-  
le for orderly industrial  
ns but have no power  
them reach agreement  
those who have no  
sibility but plenty of  
has made it a field day  
judges. The question  
r a small factory should  
se a trade union goes  
up to the Chief Justice  
land and no one lesser  
ord Justice Seaman of  
urt of Appeal will do it  
s need to find some fac-  
the conditions of work  
factory.

igh it is regrettable that  
are asked to do the job  
ticians, trade unionists,  
ers' organisations and  
rvants, one probably has  
grateful, for it is a sign  
e embittered parties to  
spite shrink before a  
haos. Though one is  
tared, one has to be glad  
not being killed. There  
a hope that when Lord  
Seaman will tell them  
cts that peace will pre-  
One has to be thankful  
le graces.

ew role

new role of judges in dis-  
between trade unions and  
in these unions and their  
rs reflects the growing  
ce of industrial disputes  
ch the management is  
he onlooker, albeit one  
pays the bill. This  
role has been illus-  
by a High Court  
a last week which  
n receive much publicity  
ich will be of absorbing  
t to personnel managers

It concerned Mr. Keith Walsh  
and Mr. Charles Johnson, both  
members of the headquarters  
staff of the Amalgamated Union  
of Engineering Workers. They  
were employed by the union as  
clerks, and accordingly joined  
the Association of Professional,  
Clerical, Executive and Com-  
puter Staff (Apex). Some years  
later, in 1974, a dispute devel-  
oped between the two unions  
and Mr. Hugh Scanlon ruled  
that the headquarters staff of  
his union should belong to  
it and not to Apex. The two  
clerks complied and joined  
AUEW. However, Apex pro-  
tested against this "poaching"  
and in the end the two unions  
agreed to divide the AUEW  
headquarters staff between them  
so that five people would be re-  
turned to Apex, including the  
two plaintiffs. They were sum-  
moned to Mr. John Boyd, gen-  
eral secretary of AUEW, and  
told that they would be re-  
moved from the union's mem-  
bership.

The two clerks felt it was not  
right to be moved at the whim  
of the unions from one to the  
other without even being asked  
whether they agreed. When  
their complaint came before  
Mr. Justice Brightman in the  
Chancery Division the AUEW  
submitted that the executive  
had the power to effect  
peremptory termination  
membership if it was in the  
union's interest and that it was  
in its interest to reach a com-  
promise with Apex.

But the judge thought other-  
wise. He declared the termina-  
tion of the two clerks' mem-  
bership invalid and void. Union  
membership, he said, was  
increasingly a necessity of life  
for an employee. Mr. Walsh  
and Mr. Johnson had the

alternative of Apex membership  
but there may be no such  
alternative in another case.  
Sometimes it was a case of no  
union membership, no employ-  
ment. Rules must not therefore  
be stretched to facilitate the  
termination of a person's  
membership and so to throw  
him out of work.

### Some good

Lost someone should be  
tempted to moan about the  
"English disease," let us say  
immediately that industrial dis-  
putes increasingly occupy the  
highest courts also in Germany,  
the cradle of orderly industrial  
relations since Bismarck's day.  
One of their interventions in a  
DM300m. affair may even bring  
some good to British air com-  
panies and tour operators.

This potentially rewarding  
court case concerns the 1973  
strike or "go slow" of German  
air controllers. The dispute  
crippled flights to and from  
Germany in the height of the  
holiday season and some British  
air carriers and tour operators  
probably suffered as a result, in  
lost profits, if nothing else.  
They also may have suffered  
losses as a result of the inability  
of their German partners to  
perform contracts.

As strikes, wars and civil com-  
motions are usually in the same  
escape clause of a contract as  
"acts of God," it seemed that  
very little could be done to  
retrieve the losses. In Germany,  
however, even God can be made  
answerable in court for His acts,  
and mindful of the right to  
proper policing guaranteed to  
German citizens by their Funda-  
mental Law, the Luftnasha, tour  
operators and airports decided  
to sue the Bonn government for

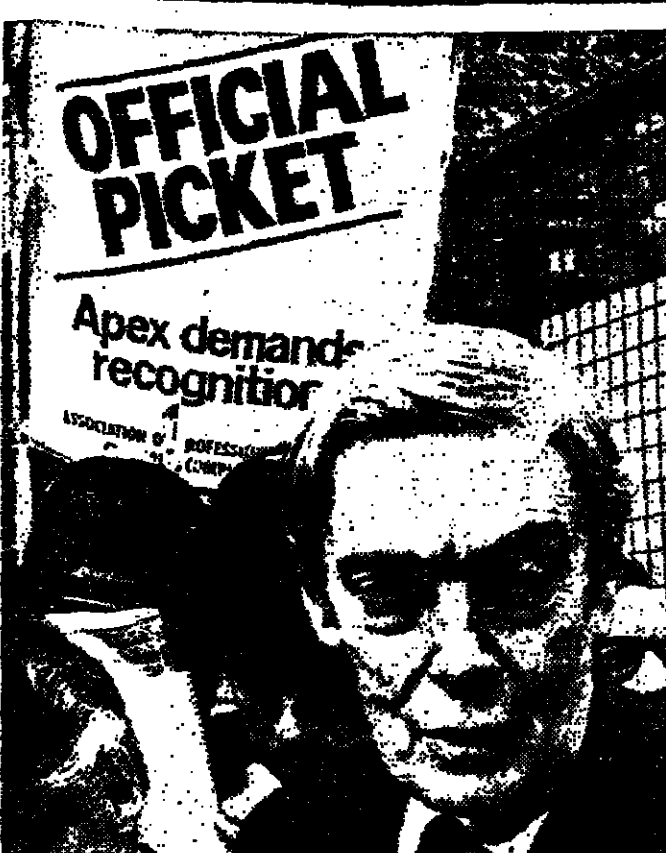
failure of its servants, the air  
controllers, to provide proper  
policing of the air traffic in the  
hot summer 1973.

One of the three test cases  
which reached the Federal  
Supreme Court in Karlsruhe has  
now been decided. In a remark-  
able judgment (ZR 179/75 of 18  
June 1977) the Court decided in  
favour of the tour operator  
which the Federal Government  
will have to compensate for loss  
sustained and profits missed.  
The full text, containing grounds  
for this decision, has not yet  
been published and it is there-  
fore impossible to say at this  
stage whether the decision will  
benefit directly or indirectly  
non-German parties whose busi-  
ness was curtailed by the strike.

As the decision was based on  
the Fundamental Law, which  
provides primarily protection to  
German citizens and residents,  
it would be premature to jump  
to a conclusion that the decision  
would enable foreign companies  
to make similar claims. But  
their German partners should  
be in a better position to com-  
pensate them for non-perform-  
ance of contracts.

### Add to claims

The damages claimed by the  
tour operators, who have already  
won their test case, is estimated  
to be in the range of DM.10m.  
to DM.12m. If the other two  
test cases are decided, as can  
be expected, in the same way,  
the airports will add to the  
largest German airport Rhein/  
Main estimates its loss caused  
by the air controllers' strike at  
DM.10m. But the largest bill and insurance, have asked the  
supervisory boards.



Lord Justice Seaman, chairman of the Grunwick inquiry, on his recent fact-finding visit to the factory.

will be presented by air carriers,  
domestic and foreign. Luft-  
Lensa alone stated in its in-  
fringement of the freedom of as-  
surance for 1973 that the loss  
caused by the strike amounted  
to DM.173m.

Though the Federal Supreme  
Court's decision in the air con-  
trollers' case is likely to cost  
Bonn a good deal of money, it  
is following with greater anxiety  
the great industrial democracy  
developing also in Karlsruhe.  
Having lost their fight against  
the new Participation-in-Man-  
agement Act in the political  
arena, four powerful federations  
Main estimates its loss caused  
by the air controllers' strike at  
DM.10m. But the largest bill and insurance, have asked the  
supervisory boards.

### BUSINESS PROBLEMS BY OUR LEGAL STAFF

## Redundancy pay

On April 5, 1975 I decided to  
cease trading and in May 1976  
I received an additional assess-  
ment from the tax inspector  
subject to final accounts being  
submitted. A few days later I  
sent accounts to substantiate my  
appeal against this assessment  
and hearing it had not been  
received, sent a copy in Septem-  
ber. To this the Inspector  
replied in September disallow-  
ing redundancy payments to  
two employees, classed as self-  
employed for tax purposes. I  
protested in October, had no  
reply until January 1977, when  
I sent a further letter to the  
Inspector. He again disallowed  
the appeal and adjusted the  
assessment in May 1977 in  
accordance with his decision. I  
at once paid. I have now been  
charged interest from May 1976  
to May 1977.

(a) Do you think the Inspector  
is correct regarding the dis-  
allowance? (b) Should I be  
penalised in interest by the  
Inspector failing to reply  
promptly to my letter?

(a) The Inspector is almost  
certainly right. Ex gratia pay-  
ments of this kind generally  
qualify for tax relief (under  
section 130 of the Income and  
Corporation Taxes Act 1970) as  
being "money" wholly and  
exclusively laid out or expended  
for the purpose of the trade, pro-  
fession or vocation." on the  
grounds that the fact that one  
treats former employees reason-  
ably assists in the retention of  
current employees and in the  
recruitment of new ones. Where  
the trade is being discontinued,  
however, these grounds cannot  
be invoked and so ex gratia pay-  
ments (outside the statutory  
redundancy scheme) made in  
circumstances like yours can  
almost never satisfy the require-  
ments of section 130.

(b) The Inspector is  
undoubtedly at fault in taking  
possible.

so long over the simple point  
dealt with in the answer above.  
If he literally "adjusted" the  
additional assessment in May  
1977, in accordance with his  
decision," without your agree-  
ment to the disallowance of the  
ex gratia payments, then he  
acted ultra vires: an inspector's  
powers are strictly limited by  
section 54(1-3) of the Taxes  
Management Act 1970.

You should at once apply for  
the interest (under section 88  
of the Taxes Management Act  
1970, as amended) to be waived,  
on the grounds that there was  
unreasonable delay at the tax  
inspector's office, if the collector  
refuses—which is quite likely,  
judging from other cases, to  
have heard of—you may wish to  
invite your local MP to refer  
your complaint to the Parlia-  
mentary Commissioner (The  
Ombudsman).

### How to fix a market rent

A tenant has a shop lease with  
provision for rent revision  
every five years, and this is to  
be the "market" rent, if  
higher than the existing rent.  
There is nothing to say how  
the market rent is to be deter-  
mined, and the tenant will not  
agree to our proposal as to  
how to give it. What, please,  
is our position?

If the rent cannot be agreed  
it would seem that the Court  
must determine it, unless the  
lease contains a general clause  
submitting disputes to arbitra-  
tion (in which case that machi-  
nery can be invoked).

No legal responsibility can be  
accepted by the Financial Times  
for the answers given in these  
columns. All inquiries will be  
answered by post as soon as  
possible.

### ENSIONS

BY ERIC SHORT

## better benefits possible with lifting of restrictions

FEATURE of last week's  
from Mr. Denis Healey,  
secretary of the Exchequer,  
seized very little atten-  
tion that at last all pay  
restrictions are to be  
d from improving pen-  
sion level. The pleas  
pensions industry have  
been heard. Now nego-  
will be able to get down  
russ realistic improve-  
in benefits.

he first stage of pay  
the Government banned  
sion improvements what-  
unless genuine negotia-  
ad started prior to the  
entation of the pay.  
This threw the pension  
into confusion since  
on the pension a member  
would have received had  
he survived to retirement,  
assuming his current  
salary remained un-  
altered, including allow-  
ance for back service.

The other category of mem-  
ber who would have lost  
badly if minimum contract-  
ing-out benefits only had  
applied would have been  
coming on to a company  
scheme for the first time. He  
or she would not have been  
able to get credit for previous  
service with the employer in ascer-  
taining pension levels. This  
would have seriously affected the  
blue-collar worker to whom  
contracting-out as it stood  
would have offered very little  
compared with staying in the  
State scheme.

The table shows that the In-  
land Revenue limits on pen-  
sion benefits are far higher than the  
minimum contracting-out levels.  
In particular, they allow full  
back service, a decent level of  
widow's pension, and lump sum  
benefits on death in service. In  
addition, the commutation  
option at retirement will now  
be worth something if pension  
accrual is based on 1-60th of

### MAIN PENSION LIMITS WITH AND WITHOUT PAY POLICY

	MINIMUM CONTRACTING-OUT UNDER PAY POLICY	CURRENT REVENUE LIMITS NOW ALLOWABLE
Retirement pension	1/60th of final salary for each year of service; maximum 1/40th. No allowance for back service.	1/60th of final salary for each year of service; maximum 3/40ths. Full allowance for back service.
Widow's pension	Based on pension rights at the date of death.	Based on member's full pension entitlement at retirement including back service.
Death in service	No lump sum benefits.	Lump sum up to four times salary at date of death.
Dependent's benefits	Minimal benefit levels.	At Revenue's discretion.

service since the improvement.  
Now their pension can be based  
on the pension a member would  
have received had he survived  
to retirement, assuming his  
current salary remained un-  
altered, including allowance for  
back service.

The other category of mem-  
ber who would have lost  
badly if minimum contract-  
ing-out benefits only had  
applied would have been  
coming on to a company  
scheme for the first time. He  
or she would not have been  
able to get credit for previous  
service with the employer in ascer-  
taining pension levels. This  
would have seriously affected the  
blue-collar worker to whom  
contracting-out as it stood  
would have offered very little  
compared with staying in the  
State scheme.

The table shows that the In-  
land Revenue limits on pen-  
sion benefits are far higher than the  
minimum contracting-out levels.  
In particular, they allow full  
back service, a decent level of  
widow's pension, and lump sum  
benefits on death in service. In  
addition, the commutation  
option at retirement will now  
be worth something if pension  
accrual is based on 1-60th of

### Looking at Leicester No 15

Australians play at Leicester this week. Besides big  
Leicester offers First Division soccer, top rugby,  
steeplechase, speedway, cycling, motor racing, motor racing  
home racing. Don't go where you will be stumped for  
nothing to do—look at what Leicester has to offer.

Enquiries to:  
Gordon K. Smith Esq., City Estates Surveyor,  
New Walk Centre, Welford Place,  
Leicester, LE1 6ZG.  
Telephone (0533) 549822 Ext. 6780.

### SELLING TO THE JAPANESE

£150 million  
you interested in selling to Japanese residents  
tourists? It is estimated that they spent  
million last year in London.  
can help you with our latest advertising  
num which can convey your message to a  
nity of Japanese people every day.  
se contact Mr. Tazaki or Mrs. Nakamura,  
02 0871.

These bonds have been sold outside the United States of America. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE

July 20, 1977

## GRAND METROPOLITAN (FINANCE) LIMITED

LONDON

DM 60,000,000.-

7% Bearer Bonds of 1977/1984

irrevocably and unconditionally guaranteed by

GRAND METROPOLITAN LIMITED

London

Issue Price: 100%

COMMERZBANK  
Aktiengesellschaft  
BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS  
DEUTSCHE BANK  
Aktiengesellschaft

S.G. WARBURG & CO. LTD.  
CREDIT LYONNAIS  
N.M. ROTHCHILD & SONS  
Limited

WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK  
GIROZENTRALE

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.  
A. E. Ames & Co. Limited  
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.  
Bank Julius Baer International Limited  
Banca Commerciale Italiana  
Banca del Gottardo  
Banca di Roma  
Banco Urquijo Hispano Americano Limited  
Bank of America International  
Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft  
Aktiengesellschaft  
Bank Leu International Ltd.  
Bankers Trust International Limited  
Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.  
Banque Française du Commerce  
Extérieur  
Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez  
Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.  
Banque Nationale de Paris  
Banque Populaire Suisse S.A.  
Luxembourg  
Banque Rothschild  
Banque de l'Union Européenne  
Barclays Bank International Limited  
Baring Brothers & Co. Limited  
Bayerische Hypothek- und  
Wechsel-Bank  
Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale  
Bayerische Vereinsbank  
Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.  
Bergens Bank  
Berliner Bank Aktiengesellschaft  
Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank  
Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co.  
International Limited  
Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations  
Chase Manhattan Limited  
Christiania Bank og Kreditkasse  
Citicorp International Group  
Commerzbank International S.A.  
Compagnie Monégasque de Banque  
County Bank Limited  
Creditanstalt-Bankverein

Crédit Chimique  
Crédit Industriel et Commercial  
Crédit Suisse White Weld Limited  
Daiva Europe N.V.  
Richard Daus & Co. Bankiers  
vorm. Hans W. Petersen  
Den norske Creditbank  
Delbrück & Co.  
Deutsche Girozentrale  
- Deutsche Kommunalfank -  
DG Bank Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank  
Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation  
Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft  
Effectenbank-Warburg Aktiengesellschaft  
Europartners Bank (Nederland) N.V.  
Europartners Securities Corporation  
European Banking Company Limited  
First Boston (Europe) Limited  
Robert Fleming & Co. Limited  
Antony Gibbs Holdings Ltd.  
Girozentrale und Bank  
der österreichischen Sparkassen  
Aktiengesellschaft  
Goldman Sachs International Corp.  
Groupement des Banquiers Privés  
Genevois  
Hambro-Mitsui Limited  
Hambros Bank Limited  
Georg Häuck & Sohn  
Hessische Landesbank - Girozentrale -  
Hill Samuel & Co. Limited  
Industriebank von Japan (Deutschland)  
Aktiengesellschaft  
Kiddier, Peabody International Limited  
Kleinwort, Benson Limited  
Kreditbank N.V.  
Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourggeoise  
Kuhn, Loeb & Co. International  
Lazard Frères & Co. Limited  
Lloyds Bank International Limited  
London & Continental Bankers Limited  
Manufacturers Hanover Limited

McLeod, Young, Weir International  
Limited  
Merck, Finck & Co.  
Merrill Lynch International & Co.  
Metzler seel. Sohn & Co.  
Samuel Montague & Co. Limited  
Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited  
Morgan Stanley International  
Nederlandsche Middenstandsbank N.V.  
The Nikko Securities Co. (Europe) Ltd.  
Nippon European Bank S.A.  
Nomura Europe N.V.  
Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale  
Nordic Bank Limited  
Sal. Oppenheim Jr. & Cie.  
Orion Bank Limited  
Panmure Gordon & Company  
PKbanken  
Salomon Brothers International Limited  
J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited  
Schroder, Münchmeyer, Hengst & Co.  
Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken  
Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co.  
Incorporated  
Société Générale  
Société Générale de Banque S.A.  
Svenska Handelsbanken  
Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas)  
Limited  
Trinkaus & Burkhardt  
Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities)  
Limited  
Union de Banques Arabes et Euro-  
pennnes - U. B. A. E. Société Anonyme  
Verband der schweizerischen  
Kantonalbanken  
Vereins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft  
J. Vontobel & Co.  
M. M. Warburg-Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co.  
Warburg Paribas Becker Inc.  
Wobaco Investments Limited  
Wood Gundy Limited  
Yamaichi International (Europe) Limited



Head Office Editorial & Advertisement Offices:  
BRACKEN HOUSE, CANNON STREET, LONDON EC4A 3DF  
Telephone Day & Night: 01-248 5000. Telegrams: Financial Times, London  
Telex: Editorial 866341/2, 865387 - Advertising: 865343

For Share Index and Business News Summary Ring: 01-246 8024

Branches: London, 100, Cannon Street, EC4A 3DF  
Birmingham, 100, Colmore Row, B3 2BQ  
Manchester, 100, Market Street, M1 1PL  
Newcastle, 100, Eldon Square, NE1 7RU  
Sheffield, 100, Fargate, S1 2EG  
Southampton, 100, Commercial Road, SO9 1AB  
Sunderland, 100, Eldon Square, NE1 7RU  
Tottenham, 100, Clarendon Road, HA8 7LP  
Wolverhampton, 100, Corporation Street, WV1 1JF

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1977

# Difficult times for British Steel

BY ROY HODSON

THE TENTH anniversary of the nationalisation of the 14 biggest British steelmaking companies was celebrated earlier this year with the limited distribution of a specially struck medal and noticeably muted comment about the industrial performance of the British Steel Corporation since vesting day.

Modest profits were made early in the 1970s. But the period from 1975 to the end of the current financial year (March 1978) bids for rank among Britain's major industrial disasters. Losses are not likely to be less than £500m. during the three years. They may easily top £600m. if, as Sir Charles Villiers, British Steel chairman, fears, there is an explosion of wages and energy costs during the coming winter.

A loss of £95m. has been made after taxation in 1976-77 following a record loss of £255m. in the previous year. Sir Charles foresees losses in the current financial year amounting to something between £150m. and £250m.

The only comfort to be found in those figures is that other West European steel companies and some of the American companies are clocking up similarly impressive losses because of the long period of weak demand for steel products throughout the world.

The financial picture of British Steel unveiled yesterday when the annual report and accounts were published was grim enough. Even worse is the commercial picture. Nationalisation resulted in the State acquiring nine-tenths of all Britain's steelmaking and practically a monopoly in such volume items as sections and strip steel. Yet British Steel's market share has fallen inexorably as a result of management failings, poor service to customers, labour difficulties, and technical problems with plant. Its share of the home market today is 56.5 per cent. That is 4.5 per cent. better than two years ago when the corporation's commercial fortunes were at a low ebb. But it is far below the share of the home market which British Steel regards as its birthright.

Modest profits are being made upon the corporation's growing volume of exports. Some product leaders are doing particularly well in overseas markets. They include razor blades, tractor track steel, heavy bars, rails, special billets, and sections; coated steels; tinplate; and free-cutting steels. With exports totalling £550m. in 1976-77, the corporation claims to have achieved a net surplus of exports over steel imports.

Yet that is cold comfort when more than four-tenths of the domestic steel market continues to be supplied from European, American, South African and Far Eastern makers. Even South Korean coiled sheet steel has been seen in British stockists recently.

British Steel, under its new management team led by Sir Charles and Mr. Bob Scholey, is ready to admit that the loss of home markets has been the corporation's own fault. It happened largely through BSC's failure to deliver reliably and regularly to customers.

was Sir Charles' candid comment yesterday when he enlarged upon the corporation's annual report with a frank commentary upon the corporation's present plight and future prospects.

Although the corporation's losses in the last year on every tonne of liquid steel produced

which will be entirely replaced by basic oxygen steelmaking in most countries by the early 1980s. New plant is going into the Scottish division and the big oxygen steelmaking vessels at Ravenscraig will act as the kitchen to make low-cost steel for the small, specialist Scottish processing works. The new steelmaking centre will be served by ore facilities being built at Hunterston. But at the present stage of the game the new investment is not productive. As a result Scottish division has returned a £50.6m. loss on 1.7m. tonnes of steel produced. That is by far the highest rate of loss incurred by any of the divisions. However, it should be a temporary situation. As the new plant

comes into use over the next three years Scotland's steel production should rise swiftly to more than 4m. tonnes a year of which more than half will be sold outside Scotland.

The division can be said to be at the most awkward point in an expensive transition from an out-worn system to an extremely efficient installation.

Scunthorpe division made a small loss—£1.9m. on 4m. tonnes of steel produced. The division was suffering in common with other world producers of general steels from the depressed market, particularly the lack of orders from construction and heavy engineering. The division should make money when the market picks up. It has some of the best steel-making equipment within the corporation.

Heavy steelmaking has suffered more than other sectors in the recession as the poor results from the Teesside steel show. On 3.3m. tonnes of steel produced the loss was £24.1m. But this is yet another division in the middle of fundamental structural changes. Capital spending on Teesside steelmaking amounted to some £140m. during the year as work went ahead on the Redcar site which is destined to be the biggest coastal steelmaking complex in Europe. The 10,000 tonnes a day blast furnace at Redcar will be completed by next year and many acres of new ore handling and preparatory plant are built and ready to be plugged into it. British Steel sorely needs the new source of cheap iron to balance its total iron and steelmaking production pattern.

All but one of British Steel's five steelmaking divisions made losses in 1976-77 as the accompanying table shows and it is beams; rails; special billets, and sections; coated steels; tinplate; and free-cutting steels. With exports totalling £550m. in 1976-77, the corporation claims to have achieved a net surplus of exports over steel imports.

Two divisions, Scotland and Wales, together piled up losses of more than £100m.—more than the overall British Steel loss on the year.

Scottish steelmaking has long been a loss-maker because of the many small old-fashioned plants there relying upon open-hearth steelmaking—a method

which will be entirely replaced by basic oxygen steelmaking in most countries by the early 1980s. New plant is going into the Scottish division and the big oxygen steelmaking vessels at Ravenscraig will act as the kitchen to make low-cost steel for the small, specialist Scottish processing works. The new steelmaking centre will be served by ore facilities being built at Hunterston. But at the present stage of the game the new investment is not productive. As a result Scottish division has returned a £50.6m. loss on 1.7m. tonnes of steel produced. That is by far the highest rate of loss incurred by any of the divisions. However, it should be a temporary situation. As the new plant

comes into use over the next three years Scotland's steel production should rise swiftly to more than 4m. tonnes a year of which more than half will be sold outside Scotland.

The division can be said to be at the most awkward point in an expensive transition from an out-worn system to an extremely efficient installation.

Scunthorpe division made a small loss—£1.9m. on 4m. tonnes of steel produced. The division was suffering in common with other world producers of general steels from the depressed market, particularly the lack of orders from construction and heavy engineering. The division should make money when the market picks up. It has some of the best steel-making equipment within the corporation.

Heavy steelmaking has suffered more than other sectors in the recession as the poor results from the Teesside steel show. On 3.3m. tonnes of steel produced the loss was £24.1m. But this is yet another division in the middle of fundamental structural changes. Capital spending on Teesside steelmaking amounted to some £140m. during the year as work went ahead on the Redcar site which is destined to be the biggest coastal steelmaking complex in Europe. The 10,000 tonnes a day blast furnace at Redcar will be completed by next year and many acres of new ore handling and preparatory plant are built and ready to be plugged into it. British Steel sorely needs the new source of cheap iron to balance its total iron and steelmaking production pattern.

All but one of British Steel's five steelmaking divisions made losses in 1976-77 as the accompanying table shows and it is beams; rails; special billets, and sections; coated steels; tinplate; and free-cutting steels. With exports totalling £550m. in 1976-77, the corporation claims to have achieved a net surplus of exports over steel imports.

Two divisions, Scotland and Wales, together piled up losses of more than £100m.—more than the overall British Steel loss on the year.

Scottish steelmaking has long been a loss-maker because of the many small old-fashioned plants there relying upon open-hearth steelmaking—a method

which will be entirely replaced by basic oxygen steelmaking in most countries by the early 1980s. New plant is going into the Scottish division and the big oxygen steelmaking vessels at Ravenscraig will act as the kitchen to make low-cost steel for the small, specialist Scottish processing works. The new steelmaking centre will be served by ore facilities being built at Hunterston. But at the present stage of the game the new investment is not productive. As a result Scottish division has returned a £50.6m. loss on 1.7m. tonnes of steel produced. That is by far the highest rate of loss incurred by any of the divisions. However, it should be a temporary situation. As the new plant

comes into use over the next three years Scotland's steel production should rise swiftly to more than 4m. tonnes a year of which more than half will be sold outside Scotland.

The division can be said to be at the most awkward point in an expensive transition from an out-worn system to an extremely efficient installation.

Scunthorpe division made a small loss—£1.9m. on 4m. tonnes of steel produced. The division was suffering in common with other world producers of general steels from the depressed market, particularly the lack of orders from construction and heavy engineering. The division should make money when the market picks up. It has some of the best steel-making equipment within the corporation.

Heavy steelmaking has suffered more than other sectors in the recession as the poor results from the Teesside steel show. On 3.3m. tonnes of steel produced the loss was £24.1m. But this is yet another division in the middle of fundamental structural changes. Capital spending on Teesside steelmaking amounted to some £140m. during the year as work went ahead on the Redcar site which is destined to be the biggest coastal steelmaking complex in Europe. The 10,000 tonnes a day blast furnace at Redcar will be completed by next year and many acres of new ore handling and preparatory plant are built and ready to be plugged into it. British Steel sorely needs the new source of cheap iron to balance its total iron and steelmaking production pattern.

All but one of British Steel's five steelmaking divisions made losses in 1976-77 as the accompanying table shows and it is beams; rails; special billets, and sections; coated steels; tinplate; and free-cutting steels. With exports totalling £550m. in 1976-77, the corporation claims to have achieved a net surplus of exports over steel imports.

Two divisions, Scotland and Wales, together piled up losses of more than £100m.—more than the overall British Steel loss on the year.

Scottish steelmaking has long been a loss-maker because of the many small old-fashioned plants there relying upon open-hearth steelmaking—a method

which will be entirely replaced by basic oxygen steelmaking in most countries by the early 1980s. New plant is going into the Scottish division and the big oxygen steelmaking vessels at Ravenscraig will act as the kitchen to make low-cost steel for the small, specialist Scottish processing works. The new steelmaking centre will be served by ore facilities being built at Hunterston. But at the present stage of the game the new investment is not productive. As a result Scottish division has returned a £50.6m. loss on 1.7m. tonnes of steel produced. That is by far the highest rate of loss incurred by any of the divisions. However, it should be a temporary situation. As the new plant

comes into use over the next three years Scotland's steel production should rise swiftly to more than 4m. tonnes a year of which more than half will be sold outside Scotland.

The division can be said to be at the most awkward point in an expensive transition from an out-worn system to an extremely efficient installation.

Scunthorpe division made a small loss—£1.9m. on 4m. tonnes of steel produced. The division was suffering in common with other world producers of general steels from the depressed market, particularly the lack of orders from construction and heavy engineering. The division should make money when the market picks up. It has some of the best steel-making equipment within the corporation.

Heavy steelmaking has suffered more than other sectors in the recession as the poor results from the Teesside steel show. On 3.3m. tonnes of steel produced the loss was £24.1m. But this is yet another division in the middle of fundamental structural changes. Capital spending on Teesside steelmaking amounted to some £140m. during the year as work went ahead on the Redcar site which is destined to be the biggest coastal steelmaking complex in Europe. The 10,000 tonnes a day blast furnace at Redcar will be completed by next year and many acres of new ore handling and preparatory plant are built and ready to be plugged into it. British Steel sorely needs the new source of cheap iron to balance its total iron and steelmaking production pattern.

All but one of British Steel's five steelmaking divisions made losses in 1976-77 as the accompanying table shows and it is beams; rails; special billets, and sections; coated steels; tinplate; and free-cutting steels. With exports totalling £550m. in 1976-77, the corporation claims to have achieved a net surplus of exports over steel imports.

Two divisions, Scotland and Wales, together piled up losses of more than £100m.—more than the overall British Steel loss on the year.

Scottish steelmaking has long been a loss-maker because of the many small old-fashioned plants there relying upon open-hearth steelmaking—a method

which will be entirely replaced by basic oxygen steelmaking in most countries by the early 1980s. New plant is going into the Scottish division and the big oxygen steelmaking vessels at Ravenscraig will act as the kitchen to make low-cost steel for the small, specialist Scottish processing works. The new steelmaking centre will be served by ore facilities being built at Hunterston. But at the present stage of the game the new investment is not productive. As a result Scottish division has returned a £50.6m. loss on 1.7m. tonnes of steel produced. That is by far the highest rate of loss incurred by any of the divisions. However, it should be a temporary situation. As the new plant

comes into use over the next three years Scotland's steel production should rise swiftly to more than 4m. tonnes a year of which more than half will be sold outside Scotland.

The division can be said to be at the most awkward point in an expensive transition from an out-worn system to an extremely efficient installation.

Scunthorpe division made a small loss—£1.9m. on 4m. tonnes of steel produced. The division was suffering in common with other world producers of general steels from the depressed market, particularly the lack of orders from construction and heavy engineering. The division should make money when the market picks up. It has some of the best steel-making equipment within the corporation.

Heavy steelmaking has suffered more than other sectors in the recession as the poor results from the Teesside steel show. On 3.3m. tonnes of steel produced the loss was £24.1m. But this is yet another division in the middle of fundamental structural changes. Capital spending on Teesside steelmaking amounted to some £140m. during the year as work went ahead on the Redcar site which is destined to be the biggest coastal steelmaking complex in Europe. The 10,000 tonnes a day blast furnace at Redcar will be completed by next year and many acres of new ore handling and preparatory plant are built and ready to be plugged into it. British Steel sorely needs the new source of cheap iron to balance its total iron and steelmaking production pattern.

All but one of British Steel's five steelmaking divisions made losses in 1976-77 as the accompanying table shows and it is beams; rails; special billets, and sections; coated steels; tinplate; and free-cutting steels. With exports totalling £550m. in 1976-77, the corporation claims to have achieved a net surplus of exports over steel imports.

Two divisions, Scotland and Wales, together piled up losses of more than £100m.—more than the overall British Steel loss on the year.

Scottish steelmaking has long been a loss-maker because of the many small old-fashioned plants there relying upon open-hearth steelmaking—a method

term sales opportunities do not exceed 20m. tonnes a year and that a realistic financial break-even point can only be achieved on sales of 34m. tonnes a year.

Clearly the quickest way to save some money would be to hasten the closure of the old plants listed for eventual phasing-out by Lord Beswick. That course is likely to be politically impossible with a general election in the offing. But the corporation can, and will, minimise its losses by reviewing plant loading and switching business from high-cost to low-cost producers. Mr. Scholey made it clear yesterday that activity could be cut back at high-cost plants without necessarily closing them.

Next, British Steel will be working with the British Independent Steel Producers Association to put the British case for profitable steel prices under the Davignon Plan. As far as raw materials are concerned, British Steel will be a prisoner of events. It is already spending £750m. a year on energy and fears more than almost any other factor beyond its control a further rise in energy costs.

The agreement between British Steel and the unions towards achieving international standards (signed in January 1976) is considered a vital card by British Steel and it will be played during the next few weeks. The corporation accepts that it can only get into the sort of productivity it wants autumn. The committee from the better plants by paying for it. Over-manning and inquiry into many aspects of low productivity can be summed up by the twin estimates of the management that

the corporation could shed to 60,000 men and could produce 2m. more tonnes of steel than at present from existing plants.

Sir Charles offered a glimpse of light at the end of British Steel's long, dark tunnel when he discussed the crisis yesterday. The present problems were by no means insurmountable, he said, for the following reasons.

1. Under existing agreements the uneconomic plants would be closed within the next five years.

2. New plant would produce better quality steel more economically.

3. It should be possible to achieve more labour flexibility and manning in line with international levels.

4. Efforts to give customer better service should pay with an increased share of market for British Steel.

5. More British Steel plants would establish themselves as product leaders.

6. Inevitably there would be a resumption of growth in demand for steel throughout the next five years.

Sir Charles' main battle through coming months looks like to be towards achieving international standards (signed in January 1976) is considered a vital card by British Steel and it will be played during the next few weeks. The corporation accepts that it can only get into the sort of productivity it wants autumn. The committee from the better plants by paying for it. Over-manning and inquiry into many aspects of low productivity can be summed up by the twin estimates of the management that

ment circles as Holy Writ.

Among the well-known people who endorse the value of a legacy to Help the Aged are Lord Shawcross, Lady Spencer-Churchill, and General Sir Brian Horrocks.

Full details and an Annual Report and Accounts gladly sent on request to: The Hon. Treasurer, The Rt. Hon. Lord Mayhew of King's Cliffe, Help the Aged, Room FT2L, 32 Dover Street, London W1A 2AP.

Observer

## Setback for Rhodesia

MR. IAN SMITH'S decision to call a snap general election has two primary objectives. The first is to restore his political authority among the whites of Rhodesia, in the wake of the damaging rupture in the ruling Rhodesian Front party. The second is to use the election campaign, and what he must hope will be an election victory, to re-launch once again the idea of an "internal settlement" of the Rhodesian problem—that is, a settlement which would take account of "moderate" black opinion inside the country but without conceding to the demands of the "extremists" in the guerrilla movements.

**Sceptical**

No one can foresee how the election will turn out, but already it seems unlikely to produce a result which will bring any nearer a peaceful settlement of the Rhodesian problem. At various times in the past 12 months Mr. Smith has given the impression that there was just a chance of a negotiated transfer of power to the black majority. Many people, in Rhodesia and elsewhere, have throughout the year been sceptically contemplating handing over power to the blacks. Yet the off-chance that he might be brought round to the idea has been enough to persuade Britain and the U.S. that it was worth pursuing the faint hope of negotiations.

This faint hope can only be reduced by the calling of an election. If Mr. Smith believes that his main political danger comes from the hard-line whites who have defected from the Rhodesian Front to form the Rhodesian Action Party, it is all too probable that he will harden his own line so as to meet or deflect their criticisms. His election announcement included plans for formation of a "broadly based" government, including some blacks; but since he went on to stipulate that the constitutional arrangements for an internal settlement which he had in mind would perpetuate white domination, it is difficult to see how he can secure much support from "moderate" black leaders inside Rhodesia, let alone from the guerrilla movements led by the Patriotic Front.

## Reorganisation of electricity

THE PLOWDEN Committee published its recommendations about reorganisation of the electricity supply industry at the beginning of last year: its main finding was that a new Central Electricity Board should be created to take over the responsibilities of the Electricity Council, the Central Electricity Generating Board and the 12 area Boards. It did not seem to all observers at that time entirely clear why so sweeping a reorganisation was necessary, except perhaps to provide Government with a single industry view instead of a variety, and the Committee itself acknowledged that there was no one ideal structure for this or any other industry.

Once the recommendations had been made, however, the Government had a responsibility not to leave the industry in a state of uncertainty for any longer than necessary. Mr. Wedgwood Benn immediately voiced a number of doubts, centring not only on the dangers of creating an over-centralised colossus (which was the most common criticism) but on the desirability of making provision in the new arrangements for the growth of industrial democracy, for the right of Ministers to issue open and specific instructions, and for the need to ensure that the industry took account of wider social as well as narrowly commercial objectives.

**Indefinite**

More recently, it has been reported, progress in elaborating a policy for the electricity industry has been held up by which Mr. Benn described yesterday as an essentially direct influence not only on the central body but on the local only one task and one. That is the function and organisation of the nationalised industries in general is not under consideration (the report matter is yet complete. A Bill is to be brought forward at some unspecified time in the future, the effect of which would be to abolish the present Council and Boards and estab-

Preliminary reactions from black leaders have been predictably negative. But even if Mr. Smith were able to persuade one or more of them to join a "broadly based" government, he would still not have achieved Rhodesia's most urgent need, which is an end to the guerrilla war; and there is virtually no chance that he will achieve that unless and until he concedes, as the starting point for negotiations, the principle of one man, one vote. Mr. Smith might argue that his proposals represent a step towards black demands; but he has by now eluded so many attempts to negotiate a Rhodesia settlement that he no longer inspires any trust in those, in the front-line black states and in the Patriotic Front, who must be satisfied if the war is to end.

**Concessions**

Meanwhile the security situation continues to deteriorate, with the balance of advantage steadily tilting away from the Salisbury regime and in favour of the guerrillas. This makes a genuine negotiation more urgent, if there is to be any hope of a peaceful transfer of power; but it also makes a genuine negotiation less likely, since the more the guerrilla leaders hope for a military defeat of the white regime, the less they will feel the need to make any political concessions at a negotiating table.

One cannot exclude the possibility that Mr. Smith will continue to spin out his time, in Salisbury for a considerable while yet, but the odds are steadily lengthening against him. The split in the Rhodesian Front is one symptom of the strains of the guerrilla war; another is the depression of the economy, and the net emigration from the ranks of the whites, who in any case represent only a tiny proportion of the total Rhodesian population.

Dr. David Owen, the British Foreign Secretary, is right to pursue the faint chance of a negotiation, since the alternative to a negotiation could well be gruesome. But it would be idle to pretend that the chances of a negotiation have not now receded almost to vanishing point.

lish a new central body for the electricity supply industry with various powers and responsibilities—including a duty to promote industrial democracy—relevant to the industry as a whole.

But the Bill will not itself prescribe the internal organisation of the industry: it will instead include provisions enabling this to be prescribed from time to time by the Secretary of State. Mr. Benn proposes, after further consultation, to bring in an Order on vesting day which would create a generating Board and Boards for local distribution acting in the same areas as at present and with roughly the same functions—though their budgets and tariff proposals would be subject to approval by the central body. He himself would appoint their members, after consultation.

**Responsibilities**

If it is undesirable, as it probably is, to create an over-centralised industry, the retention of the Boards with their old functions is to be welcomed: so too is the introduction of a greater measure of protection for consumers. But if the local Boards are to be retained, the relationship between them and the central body becomes of crucial importance for the effective functioning of the industry; and the fact that their members are to be responsible to both the Minister and the central body—who will not always be in agreement—is a potential source of friction.

As for the further delay in reaching a final conclusion about the future of the industry, which Mr. Benn described yesterday as an essentially evolutionary approach, there is only one task and one. That is the function and organisation of the nationalised industries in general is not under consideration (the report matter is yet complete. A Bill is to be brought forward at some unspecified time in the future, the effect of which would be to abolish the present Council and Boards and estab-

## MEN AND MATTERS

**Chip off the old block**

Deep doctrinal differences have been simmering in the stockbroker belt ever since the British Communist Party came on with a new draft programme incorporating what can be broadly described as an anglicised form of Euro-communism.

Last week-end the dispute burst into the open when 21 out of 26 members of the Surrey district committee of the Communist Party and nine out of 13 members present of the Sussex committee of the party decided to break away from the party and join the New Communist Party led by the former Surrey district secretary Sid French.

Reaction to the split at Communist Party headquarters in King Street has been deliberately low key.

Party secretary Gordon McLennan chose last week-end as the start of his summer holidays and although he did bother to phone assistant secretary Reuben Falber to discuss the matter they decided that it was not important enough for McLennan to spoil a well-deserved holiday.

Falber was even disinclined to grace the development with the word split; "more of a chap off" was how he described it, claiming that not more than 500 members were involved in the breakaway.

And yet the accusations made by the breakaway leader Sid French paint the picture of a party in deep trouble. The dissidents are all considered hard-line Stalinists who strongly oppose the way in which the official party, in its draft policy document "the British path to socialism," has leant down its allegiance to Moscow, and postulated a path to power without revolution. This in itself Cohen's appeal. Already the Labour Party and a willing-witness have been inundated 51-year-old, is chairman of the party with letters from readers.com. public relations committee of

mentary rules—including the possibility of being voted out if ever elected in.

The chances of the Communist Party ever having to put such policies into effect seem, however, exceedingly remote at present. At the last count two weeks ago the party numbered a mere 25,200 members and as French himself pointed out the party still can see no chance of setting an MP in Parliament in spite of all the electoral work put in by party members.

But it was not only the party's continual electoral failure which French criticised—he cited the "crushing circulation" of the Morning Star, the virtual collapse of the Young Communist League and a marked decrease even in the party's traditional trade union base. "On any given day more than 6,000 to 8,000 people are involved in the CP," he maintains.

**Packer's problems**

Kerry Packer, the Australian TV entrepreneur whose plans for a professional "cricket circus" have so upset sporting purists, is now running into increasingly tough opposition in Australia itself.

A Labor Party MP, Barry Cohen, has just come out with a strong statement saying that the Australian cricket public could not just stand by and watch test cricket be "wrecked by the ambitions of one man."

He called on all cricket lovers to make known their feelings by way of letters, telegrams or petitions that if Packer continued with his cricket circus they will boycott the matches and refuse to watch them on television.

There seems to be more than a sporting chance that many will heed Cohen's appeal. Already the newspaper correspondence broad, Tidbury, an energetic 51-year-old, is chairman of the party with letters from readers.com. public relations committee of

planning about the heavy loadings of commercials in the TV coverage of the present Australian tour of England.

In the past such coverage has always been beamed to Australia via the BBC and the Australian Broadcasting Commission—with no commercials at all.

This year, however, Packer outbid the ABC and has sold them the rights to coverage only for areas not covered by his network and associated commercial stations.

Furthermore, media reports have it that ratings for the Packer cricket coverage have not been up to expectations and potential advertisers are showing considerable reticence about even signing up for time on the proposed "world series."

What is particularly galling to both Packer and advertisers is a tendency for viewers to watch the pictures but turn the sound right down and listen to the BBC/ABC radio commentary instead.

**Drink up**

Alex Bennett only decided at the last moment to announce his retirement as chairman of Whitbread, third largest of the U.K. brewers, at yesterday's annual meeting.

But nobody should expect any revolutionary changes in the way Whitbread is managed after the new chairman takes over, he told shareholders.

For the new chairman, who takes over on January 1, is Charles Tidbury who has been with the group 25 years, working closely with Bennett for much of that time. He started on the production side as a brewer and more recently headed Whitbread's marketing division before becoming deputy chief executive in 1972.

Apart from his job at Whitbread, Tidbury, an energetic 51-year-old, is chairman of the party with letters from readers.com. public relations committee of



Sir Charles Villiers: frank commentary.

term sales opportunities do not exceed 20m. tonnes a year and that a realistic financial break-even point can only be achieved on sales of 34m. tonnes a year.

Clearly the quickest way to save some money would be to hasten the closure of the old plants listed for eventual phasing-out by Lord Beswick. That course is likely to be politically impossible with a general election in the offing. But the corporation can, and will, minimise its losses by reviewing plant loading and switching business from high-cost to low-cost producers. Mr. Scholey made it clear yesterday that activity could be cut back at high-cost plants without necessarily closing them.

Next, British Steel will be working with the British Independent Steel Producers Association to put the British case for profitable steel prices under the Davignon Plan. As far as raw materials are concerned, British Steel will be a prisoner of events. It is already spending £750m. a year on energy and fears more than almost any other factor beyond its control a further rise in energy costs.

The agreement between British Steel and the unions towards achieving international standards (signed in January 1976) is considered a vital card by British Steel and it will be played during the next few weeks. The corporation accepts that it can only get into the sort of productivity it wants autumn. The committee from the better plants by paying for it. Over-manning and inquiry into many aspects of low productivity can be summed up by the twin estimates of the management that

the corporation could shed to 60,000 men and could produce 2m. more tonnes of steel than at present from existing plants.

Sir Charles offered a glimpse of light at the end of British Steel's long, dark tunnel when he discussed the crisis yesterday. The present problems were by no means insurmountable, he said, for the following reasons.

1. Under existing agreements the uneconomic plants would be closed within the next five years.

2. New plant would produce better quality steel more economically.

3. It should be possible to achieve more labour flexibility and manning in line with international levels.

4. Efforts to give customer better service should pay with an increased share of market for British Steel.

5. More British Steel plants would establish themselves as product leaders.

6. Inevitably there would be a resumption of growth in demand for steel throughout the next five years.

Sir Charles' main battle through coming months looks like to be towards achieving international standards (signed in January 1976) is considered a vital card by British Steel and it will be played during the next few weeks. The corporation accepts that it can only get into the sort of productivity it wants autumn. The committee from the better plants by paying for it. Over-manning and inquiry into many aspects of low productivity can be summed up by the twin estimates of the management that

ment circles as Holy Writ.

Among the well-known people who endorse the value of a legacy to Help the Aged are Lord Shawcross, Lady Spencer-Churchill, and General Sir Brian Horrocks.

Full details and an Annual Report and Accounts gladly sent on request to: The Hon. Treasurer, The Rt. Hon. Lord Mayhew of King's Cliffe, Help the A



# Why Bonn fights higher EEC Budgets

By JONATHAN CARR, Bonn Correspondent



Herr Apel, a Finance Minister who has problems over "states' rights."

ARE THE Germans going to pay up? The usual question is being asked as representatives of the nine European Community states gather in Brussels today for talks on the Budget for the coming year. It will probably not be long before the usual answer emerges. The delegate of the Federal Republic—the so-called "Paymaster of Europe"—is likely to wield his red pencil as vigorously as ever, while the European Commission glowers in the background.

## Value

Two explanations are usually offered for the German stand. The first is that in spite of its loud support for Community ideals the Federal Republic is chiefly concerned with keeping as much wealth to itself as possible. No doubt there is something in this—although it hardly applies to Bonn alone.

The second is that the Germans genuinely seek a united Europe and would be ready to pay much more for policies they believed would bring this about. But they do not think the present ones will lead there nor do they see much hope of change in the near future—so they concentrate instead on getting value for the money they cannot avoid paying.

But there is a third explanation—less often noticed but perhaps the most important. Thanks to their federal system the Germans have big and increasing provincial financial commitments. This sounds odd since the Federal Republic is rightly seen as one of the wealthiest of nations. But it is true none the less. If overnight the

Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) could be reformed, if the Community Regional Policy could be turned into more than transfer of funds via Brussels and the Social Fund could drastically reduce unemployment, if a Common Energy Policy could emerge guaranteeing protection against non-European economic and political pressures—if, in short, the Community were to turn into a German dream of Utopia, the Federal Government would have the gravest difficulties in paying its share of the added bill.

Those who believe in a future federal Europe often, with good reason, point to the success of the Federal Republic since it came into existence in 1949. The Germans have a central government looking after matters like foreign affairs and defence, they have devolution of power bringing increased regional competence and helping to reduce regional tensions—and they have a voting system which moves direct election with proportional representation.

## The Basic Law

But the division of power also means a division of financial responsibilities—both in the raising of funds and the distribution of them. This is explicitly provided for under the Basic Law—the Federal German Constitution—and it is where the trouble emerges.

The Basic Law was drawn up under the influence of the Allied occupation forces who, in the wake of Hitler's defeat, wanted to ensure that never again would too much power fall into the hands of a central

German administration. Few to-day dispute that general aim. But there are many, including the Federal Finance Minister, Herr Hans Apel, who feel the pendulum has swung too far, giving excessive weight to the laender, the federal states, and too little to the Federal Government in Bonn.

Herr Apel holds that over the years the laender have been able to strengthen their financial hold so that Bonn has been manoeuvred into an almost impossible position. Naturally the 11 laender contend that Bonn is too fond of poking its nose into their affairs and ask whether the situation in neighbouring, non-federal states indicates the system there is really better. But Herr Apel's point is well made. The Federal German Government can decide on its annual budget proposals, it can push them through the Bundestag—but it cannot alone decide on the tax measures needed to ensure the necessary funds are available.

On its own behalf the Federal Government can only adjust the rates of a series of smaller taxes—for example on spirits, tobacco and movements of capital. But on major taxes which bring in 85 per cent. of revenue, like wage and income tax and value added tax, it can only move in agreement with the laender. Furthermore, the laender representatives have their own parliamentary chamber, the Bundesrat, where they can veto measures including taxes, which are directly into their area of competence. As an added difficulty for Herr Apel, the Bundesrat is dominated by the parties which form the Opposition to the Government in the Bundestag. It is all part

of a system of checks and balances which, in Herr Apel's view, consists primarily of checks.

Are the laender really able to benefit at the expense of Bonn? Figures over the last decade, as well as recent experience, suggest that they are. In 1967, some 55 per cent. of total German tax revenue fell to Bonn. Now it is about 49 per cent. To-day Bonn can cover only 86 per cent. of its expenditure through current revenue while the laender and municipalities cover 94 per cent. of their own spending.

## Concessions

At the start of this month, Herr Apel and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt met Prime Ministers of the laender to discuss how the revenue from a 1 per cent. increase in VAT next year should be divided up. Herr Apel had wanted a 2 per cent. VAT rise but the Opposition was not prepared to accept this. So instead Herr Apel sought a rise in the Federal Government's share of VAT revenue. Normally 69 per cent. would go to Bonn and 31 per cent. to the laender. Herr Apel sought 82 per cent.—an extra DM3bn. In the event he not only failed to get a bigger share but actually had to make other concessions too to the laender. Herr Schmidt, fearing there might be no agreement at all, finally supported the laender view. Herr Apel seriously considered resigning but was persuaded by friends not to do so.

The upshot is that next year the Finance Ministry now expects to need about DM25bn.

in credit to balance its books and against the DM19.7bn. envisaged part of it in the Government's medium term planning. Herr Apel could, of course, try to cut expenditure at home—but with economic growth falling behind target and with close to 1m. unemployed it is not a prospect seriously contemplated at present.

The need for lengthy consultation between Bonn and the laender also slows down the implementation of structural measures designed to boost economic growth—like the DM16bn. public investment programme passed by the Cabinet earlier this year. It is a point not always recalled by those urging the Germans to go in for a brisk refutation.

Meanwhile, Bonn's international financial commitments increase. The Germans will do their best to ensure that the EEC Commission does not get the 22 per cent. increase it is looking for in the Community Budget next year. But there will obviously be some rise and the German contribution must come wholly from the Federal Government's funds, not laender revenue. The same goes for German contributions to the United Nations.

Further, its public finance structure makes the Federal Republic ill-placed to react to short notice to international demands for funds in an emergency. Herr Apel himself cites the so-called Kissinger Fund plan of 1974, intended to benefit Western nations thrown into various difficulties through the oil crisis. While Bonn supported the idea, it was constitutionally impossible for it to pledge a contribution to it from the Federal Budget. In the end the OECD did the borrowing

and Bonn gave a guarantee for it.

Why doesn't the Federal Government simply borrow more if the economic situation or an international emergency demands? There are constitutional problems here too. Article 115 of the Basic Law says that "revenue obtained by borrowing shall not exceed the total expenditure for investments provided for in the Budget: exceptions shall only be permissible to avert a disturbance of overall economic equilibrium." The phraseology of this leaves the Government some room for manoeuvre. But nowadays it is constantly hovering close to the credit ceiling it can get away with constitutionally and there is thus little scope for reaction to the unexpected.

## Reserves

It is sometimes suggested that more use could be made of those DM38bn. in reserves on which the Bundesbank is sitting in Frankfurt—like Fafner meditating on his hoard. Could part of this be released? The answer is that quite a lot has been—for example the \$2bn. bilateral credit to Italy in late 1974, since renewed, and the loans through the EEC medium-term monetary assistance scheme. But the Bundesbank is an independent and powerful institution inclined to pride itself on a perspective longer and perhaps more balanced than that in Bonn. The Government cannot simply call on its assets at will.

Even those aware of all this may incline to impatience, suggesting the world cannot wait for one of the most powerful of the OECD did the borrowing

administrative and structural difficulties. They have an ally in Herr Apel who says exactly the same. But what is to be done? Most Germans have grave reservations about altering the Constitution, fearing this might raise worse problems than it would solve. Perhaps there should be a new definition of the tasks falling to the Federal Government and the laender and an attempt to correct the imbalance which has emerged over the years. But it is unlikely that the trend could be easily reversed, that advantages gained by the regions will be surrendered—especially at a time of economic difficulty for all.

A wider foreign policy implication flows from this. The Bonn Government feels it takes into account the difficult inter-

national situation of its neighbours—the British Government's need to bring down inflation and placate the trade unions, the French President's inadequate room for manoeuvre between Left and Right. That obviously does not mean that Bonn just gives up its own position but it makes allowances for the problems of others. On the other hand the internal German situation is generally seen from the outside as rosy and expectations are high. Yet the truth is that the Bonn Government finds itself in a financial strait-jacket apparently invisible to its friends and allies. It is a situation which could easily lead to a chain reaction of misjudgment, excessive demands and defensive reaction whose implications go well beyond talks about the Community Budget.

## Letters to the Editor

### Raise dividend limitation

From Mr. D. Roper.

Sir,—You report (July 16) that the Chancellor maintains dividend limitation at 10 per cent. Why does not a Member of Parliament move an amendment for a reasonable increase to 15 per cent.? If moved by (say) Mr. Padoa-Schioppa, a small increase has a more than reasonable chance of success. Would not the prime beneficiary be HM Treasury?

D. H. Roper.  
Heath End,  
The Common,  
Chippingfield, Herts.

### New issue market

From Mr. S. Knott.

Sir,—I read with interest Lex's column (July 18) on the new issue market. I must disagree with some of the statements. Lex suggests that the minimum pre-tax profit for a new issue should be £1m. Last year my firm acted as the broker to a security company who was forecasting pre-tax profits of £250,000. The company was well received by the market and has had an above average growth in share price.

Lex suggests that issue expenses are likely to be high. My own estimate for a £5m. placing would be around £35,000 or 7 per cent. of the money raised. Expenses could amount to 10 per cent. in a small offer for sale but this is not usually recommended when it is possible to arrange a placing or an introduction.

Lex suggests a price/earnings ratio figure of around 5. This is an area in which it is difficult to be precise because different sectors command different ratings. I would, however, advise a company with an above average record of growth and with a reasonable anticipation that growth would continue, to look for a price earnings ratio of 5.

My experience suggests that a medium sized company with a good return on assets should have a reasonable market in its shares. There is considerable institutional demand for such a company and there is usually no difficulty in placing a line of shares.

In conclusion may I say that the Stock Exchange welcomes medium sized companies with good prospects of growth. It is in the national interests that this type of company should be encouraged and I hope that the prospective newcomers to the market will not be discouraged by the sentiments echoed in the Lex column.

S. H. J. A. Knott.  
Greene and Co.,  
Finsbury House,  
22, Blomfield Street, E.C.2.

### Independence of auditors

From Professor Edward Stamp.

Sir,—Mr. David Hobson's article (July 14) on British auditing standards stresses the fact that an auditor must not only be independent, he must be seen to be independent. It is therefore encouraging that Mr. Hobson believes that the profession should introduce a clear

prohibition of share holdings by auditors in client concerns.

The prohibition should extend to trustee holdings, as well as to beneficial holdings, and it is a pity that Mr. Hobson does not make this clear. Although most of the major British auditing firms have rules prohibiting beneficial shareholdings in clients, trustee holdings are permitted in a number of cases. Yet if an auditor adequately discharges his responsibilities as a trustee it may be seen to impair his independence as much as if he had a beneficial shareholding.

The continued failure of British professional bodies to prohibit auditors from having beneficial and trustee shareholdings in clients is both inexplicable and inexcusable. I cannot accept that the recent vote against the English institute on current cost accounting justifies any further delay on the ground that it would be resented by the membership. Independence is not a technical issue, it is a moral issue and may well become a legal issue. If the profession will not act then legislation should be introduced.

As Mr. Hobson's senior United States partner (Mr. Philip Deffense) put it in 1974, "The British have been operating their institutional arrangements with a combination of deliberate and unwitting error. Deffense was right in 1974, and it looks as if he is still right to-day. Edward Stamp, Director, and J. Arthur Rank Research Professor, University of Lancaster International Centre for Research in Accounting, Gillow House, Bailrigg, Lancaster.

### Realignment in accountancy

From Mr. P. Newitt.

Sir,—While by no means surprised at the result of the chartered accountants' vote, I am astounded to see the outcome described in certain sections of the Press as a "victory." A victory for whom—ultra conservatism, or the death-throes of the small professional practice, violently resisting being dragged into the 20th century?

While the shortcomings of exposure draft 18, in its considerable over-elaboration of the practical elements of implementing current cost accounting there is no doubt in my mind that the violent reaction by members of small firms has come from the fear of their own inability to efficiently cope with CCA with their present heavy reliance on article 18 clerks for the currently accepted "tick-and-plonk" audit for smaller clients.

The arguments put forward that "CCA hardly bears examination in the light of the disastrous history of bankruptcies and liquidations in this sector caused by diminution of capital in real terms and the failure to conserve funds to replace worn-out plant and machinery." The argument that the average small business owner "cannot understand historic accounts, let alone CCA," can only be an appalling reflection on the communication ability of their professional advisers, which facet of his profession any accountant in industry or commerce would consider to be of paramount importance.

The fact that the Government has already made moves to take the issue out of the hands of the profession must be taken as a serious warning as to the credibility of the accountancy profession as it stands.

Having regard to the fact that it was undoubtedly a similar faction of backwoodsmen of the English institute who effectively blocked the earlier attempts to integrate the profession, would this not now be a most opportune moment to consider a realignment of the whole profession, with the major professional firms and industrial members of the institutes integrating with the certificate and cost management bodies?

The anti-CCA lobby could be comfortably left with its historical book-keeping function and potential clients and employers would then be left in no doubt as to the nature and quality of services that could be expected from their financial advisers.

P. J. Newitt, ACCA,  
Director, Newnhamcon  
(Consultants),  
Newnham Lane, Baddby,  
Dacorum, Northants.

### Inflation is the problem

From Mr. P. Jacob.

Sir,—One of your headlines on July 9 was "Curbs on pay push living standards to four year low."

This unfortunately demonstrates that you are slipping into the upside-down thinking which is becoming too common for comfort. It is inflation, from the quite simply means rising prices, not pay curbs, that is pushing living standards down. Pay is rising very rapidly, by historical standards, and if inflation would under control living standards would be rising instead of falling.

Rising prices will only be brought under control if every person in the country has the will, and is prepared to make the effort, to see that prices are stabilised. Everybody, from the highest paid to the lowest paid, from those in positions of great responsibility to those with none, will need, consciously, to work towards this end. Otherwise, the consequences for the whole population in the years ahead do not bear thinking about.

P. R. Jacob,  
Abingdon,  
Shankill, Co. Dublin.

### Non-executive directors

From the Planning Director, Institute of Directors.

Sir,—Mr. Jackson in his letter of July 5 suggests that I lack concern for the country's economic health by suggesting that unsuccessful companies should be allowed to fail. Has he ever thought what would happen to a tree if every blossom set fruit? The "June drop" is nature's device to select the best and ensure its growth.

Mr. Jackson also suggests that I have confused management with executive management even though the main point of my earlier letter was to suggest that a career spent in functional management was not necessarily the best preparation for a seat on the Board. I certainly have no general quarrel with his definition of the duties and responsibilities of the Board and therefore its non-executive members.

The Institute of Directors recommends non-executive directors to be appointed primarily because they are independent men of weight, whose judgment and independence may be relied

upon to strengthen the Board as an effective team. If they have exceptional expertise in a particular area, so much the better, but judgment and independence are the most important. These are moreover the main characteristics which I would ascribe to true professionalism and it is by possessing these, not by possessing the outward trappings of professionalism, that the professional director is to be recognised. Among outward trappings I would number both accreditation by an approved body as Mr. Jackson suggests and the formation of "professional practices" of non-executive directors which Mr. Chudley and his colleagues have attempted to pioneer.

This is not to say that training and perhaps, accreditation have no part in developing better directors. But it must be training against a clear understanding of what the role of directors, executive and non-executive alike really is. Like all good professional education, it should be firmly rooted in practical experience.

E. A. S. Hutchinson,  
10, Belgrave Square, S.W.1.

### Industrial strategy

From Mr. H. Cowan.

Sir,—I was interested to learn from Mr. Bernard Asher's letter (July 12) in response to mine of July 6, that NEDO has for the last 18 months been studying overseas market development in relation to individual product sector groups. It must be difficult for these sector working parties if there does not exist some broad framework of overseas industrial strategy against which to consider their various options.

I note from S. Marks' letter (July 8) that he is also seeking "a clear forward plan for programming our future business mix and hence product mix..." based on the making of our "major skills and competences" to a "manufacturing nation"—to world market demand. Mr. S. Marks refers to the U.K. "triumvirate" of Government, CBI and TUC and therefore he seems to agree with me that the development of such a broad industrial strategy should have the attention of NEDO.

H. K. Cowan,  
"Svalbard",  
Park View Road,  
Pinner Hill, Pinner, Middx.

### Control over prices

From the Director-General, Food Manufacturers' Federation.

Sir,—Of course keeping down inflation and moderating the general level of price increases is in the interests of food manufacturers as well as of consumers. As Mr. Michael Young suggests (July 13) the development depends upon maintaining sales volume, among other factors.

But members of this federation are not so naïve as to think that they, the Government, or even the National Consumer Council can guarantee (Mr. Young's italics) that this will be done. On average, nearly three-quarters of their selling price for their products is made up of costs of raw materials and they have no control.

C. E. Coffin,  
12, Cavell Lane,  
Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.

## To-day's Events

House of Commons debates Government's economic package.

CBI Council meets.

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) ad hoc committee on economic situation in Paris.

Report of Post Office Review Committee published.

British Medical Association conference continues, Glasgow.

Lord Mayor of London and his Sheriffs attend London Borough Mayors' Service, St. Paul's Cathedral, 5.30 p.m.

PARLIAMENTARY BUSINESS

House of Commons: Counter-inflation debate. Consideration of

Lords amendments to Price Control Bill and Water Charges Equalisation Bill.

House of Lords: Debate on the economic situation in Europe.

Select Committee: Nationalised Industries (sub-committee C). Subject: Regional Water Authorities. Witness: Wessex Water Authority (4 p.m., room 8).

OFFICIAL STATISTICS

Basic rates of wages and normal weekly hours (June). Monthly index of average earnings (May).

COMPANY RESULTS

British Sugar Corporation (half-

place, W. 4. Guthrie, 20, Alderbury, E.C. 12. GEI International, The Dorchester, W. 12.

Harlow and Grosfield, Bath Exchange, E.C. 11.15. Invergorrison Distillers, Glasgow, 12. London Provincial Investment Trust, 20, Fenchurch Street, E.C. 3.

Provincial Laundries, Great Brunswick, The, 33-34, Canalbank Street, N.W. 4.30. Pyramus Group (Publishers), London.

Readcut International, Leeds, 12.30. Samuel Hall, W. 12. Dundonian, Moor-gate Place, E.C. 11.30. Durapac International, Waldorf Hotel, W.C. 2.30. Scottish Heritable Trust, Glasgow, 12. Sumrie Clothes, 12, Wedgwood, 34, Wig-

12. Goodkind, (W.), 7-8, Market Street, W. 11.

## Condensed Statement of Condition The Fuji Bank, Ltd.

Condensed Balance Sheet		(March 31, 1977)	
		(¥ in 1,000)	(\$ in 1,000)
ASSETS			
Cash and Due from Banks	935,602,404	(3,373,972)	
Call Loans	50,543,401	(182,270)	
Securities	1,346,782,091	(4,856,769)	
Loans and Bills Discounted	6,168,027,910	(22,243,159)	
Foreign Exchanges	796,804,296	(2,873,438)	
Domestic Exchange Settlement a/c, Dr.	174,005,267	(627,498)	
Bank Premises and Real Estate	138,317,840	(498,802)	
Other Assets	46,533,904	(167,810)	
Customer's Liabilities for Acceptances and Guarantees	1,241,125,133	(4,475,749)	
TOTAL	10,897,742,246	(39,299,467)	
LIABILITIES			
Deposits	7,434,911,204	(26,811,797)	
Call Money	430,372,271	(1,552,010)	
Borrowed Money	866,806,347	(3,125,879)	
Foreign Exchanges	56,769,236	(204,721)	
Domestic Exchange Settlement a/c, Cr.	155,990,291	(562,533)	
Accrued Expenses	154,978,213	(558,883)	
Unearned Income	53,352,955	(192,401)	
Other Liabilities	47,051,747	(169,678)	
Reserve for Possible Loan Losses	80,281,104	(289,510)	
Reserve for Retirement Allowances	40,416,971	(145,752)	
Other Reserves	26,483,341	(95,504)	
Acceptances and Guarantees	1,241,125,133	(4,475,749)	
Capital (Paid-up)	80,100,000	(321,313)	
Legal Reserves	18,954,917	(68,355)	
Other Surplus	201,148,516	(725,382)	
TOTAL	10,897,742,246	(39,299,467)	
Profit and Loss Account		(April 1, 1976 - March 31, 1977)	
		(¥ in 1,000)	(\$ in 1,000)
INCOME			
Interest on Loans & Discounts	470,507,020	(1,696,744)	
Interest & Dividends on Securities	93,092,952	(335,712)	
Fees & Commissions	24,482,692	(88,289)	
Other Income	71,585,602	(258,152)	
Transfer from Reserves	4,458,665	(16,079)	
GROSS INCOME	664,126,931	(2,394,976)	
EXPENSES			
Interest on Deposits	336,225,817	(1,212,498)	
Interest on Borrowings & Rediscounts	86,147,956	(310,667)	
General & Administrative Expenses	144,879,125	(522,463)	
Other Expenses	31,530,263	(113,705)	
Transfer to Reserves	3,346,968	(12,070)	
GROSS EXPENSES	602,330,129	(2,171,403)	
Profit for the Term before Tax	61,996,802	(223,573)	
Provision for Taxes on Income	35,086,145	(126,528)	
Profit for the Term after Tax	26,910,657	(97,045)	
Balances Brought Forward from Previous Term	3,369,859	(12,153)	
Undivided Profit at the End of the Term	30,280,516	(109,198)	

Note: U.S. Dollar equivalents are made at the rate of ¥27.30 per U.S.\$1, prevailing on March 31, 1977.

Japan's Leading Commercial Bank  
**FUJI BANK**  
Tokyo, Japan

JPK150







After being up from \$9.83m. to \$10.2m. at halfyear, profit of Ward and Goldstone improved from £1.02m. to £1.15m. (£1.02m. for the year to March 31, 1977, subject to tax of £1.99m. (£1.56m.). A total of £1.53m. (£1.32m.) is retained.

Earnings are shown to be up from 16.33p to 18.99p per 25p share. A net final dividend of 4.3675p lifts the total from 4.863p to 5.3675p—a one-for-three scrip is proposed.

The company makes insulated wires and cables and electrical and plastics accessories.

Turnover for the year was ahead from £41.55m. to £56.96m. and total income was £6.05m. (£5.06m.).

Operating profit was £1.15m. (£1.02m.) and interest £1.3m. (£1.25m.). Interest £0.39m. (£0.22m.) and hire of machinery £0.21m. (£0.16m.).

Copies of the above reports are obtainable from the London, Secret

Copies of the above reports are obtainable from \_\_\_\_\_

Copies of the above reports are obtainable from the London Secretaries.



# You haven't much time to read this.

**Hogg Robinson (Life & Pensions) Ltd**  
1-5 Rangoon Street, London EC3N 2BY  
Telephone 01-705 0575 Cable Assurance London EC3 Telex 667746

**Urgent - Chief Executive**

Dear Sir

**PENSIONS**

Are you still undecided about the new earnings related State Pension Scheme?

According to the Occupational Pensions Board, only a few employers have elected to contract out of the new Scheme.

If your firm has not yet made a decision, the Board's Chairman, Lord Allen, urges you to consult immediately with pensions advisers such as ourselves.

We would be very glad to talk to you and we ask you to remember that any further delay could cost you, and your employees, much in pension contributions.

Yours faithfully

*Kenneth G Weir*

Kenneth G Weir

Managing Director

**HOGG ROBINSON**

Hogg Robinson (Life & Pensions) Ltd,  
1-5 Rangoon Street, London EC3N 2BY  
Telephone 01-705 0575

## NOTICE OF REDEMPTION

To the Holders of

## NEW ZEALAND

9 1/4% Bonds due 1982  
(due August 15, 1982)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the provisions of the Bonds of the above-described issue, Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Fiscal Agent, has selected for redemption on August 15, 1977 at 100% of the principal amount thereof through operation of the Sinking Fund, \$2,000,000 principal amount of said Bonds bearing the following distinctive numbers:

15	3015	6327	9232	11552	13728	15718	17388	19688	21683	23744	25787	27858	30000	32217	34588	37000
16	3017	6340	9233	11553	13729	15723	17393	19690	21689	23749	25790	27860	30001	32218	34589	37001
100	3018	6341	9234	11554	13730	15724	17394	19691	21690	23750	25791	27861	30002	32219	34590	37002
104	3019	6342	9235	11555	13731	15725	17395	19692	21691	23751	25792	27862	30003	32220	34591	37003
109	3020	6343	9236	11556	13732	15726	17396	19693	21692	23752	25793	27863	30004	32221	34592	37004
110	3021	6344	9237	11557	13733	15727	17397	19694	21693	23753	25794	27864	30005	32222	34593	37005
145	3022	6345	9238	11558	13734	15728	17398	19695	21694	23754	25795	27865	30006	32223	34594	37006
146	3023	6346	9239	11559	13735	15729	17399	19696	21695	23755	25796	27866	30007	32224	34595	37007
150	3024	6347	9240	11560	13736	15730	17400	19697	21696	23756	25797	27867	30008	32225	34596	37008
235	3025	6348	9241	11561	13737	15731	17401	19698	21697	23757	25798	27868	30009	32226	34597	37009
236	3026	6349	9242	11562	13738	15732	17402	19699	21698	23758	25799	27869	30010	32227	34598	37010
237	3027	6350	9243	11563	13739	15733	17403	19700	21699	23759	25800	27870	30011	32228	34599	37011
238	3028	6351	9244	11564	13740	15734	17404	19701	21700	23760	25801	27871	30012	32229	34600	37012
239	3029	6352	9245	11565	13741	15735	17405	19702	21701	23761	25802	27872	30013	32230	34601	37013
240	3030	6353	9246	11566	13742	15736	17406	19703	21702	23762	25803	27873	30014	32231	34602	37014
241	3031	6354	9247	11567	13743	15737	17407	19704	21703	23763	25804	27874	30015	32232	34603	37015
242	3032	6355	9248	11568	13744	15738	17408	19705	21704	23764	25805	27875	30016	32233	34604	37016
243	3033	6356	9249	11569	13745	15739	17409	19706	21705	23765	25806	27876	30017	32234	34605	37017
244	3034	6357	9250	11570	13746	15740	17410	19707	21706	23766	25807	27877	30018	32235	34606	37018
245	3035	6358	9251	11571	13747	15741	17411	19708	21707	23767	25808	27878	30019	32236	34607	37019
246	3036	6359	9252	11572	13748	15742	17412	19709	21708	23768	25809	27879	30020	32237	34608	37020
247	3037	6360	9253	11573	13749	15743	17413	19710	21709	23769	25810	27880	30021	32238	34609	37021
248	3038	6361	9254	11574	13750	15744	17414	19711	21710	23770	25811	27881	30022	32239	34610	37022
249	3039	6362	9255	11575	13751	15745	17415	19712	21711	23771	25812	27882	30023	32240	34611	37023
250	3040	6363	9256	11576	13752	15746	17416	19713	21712	23772	25813	27883	30024	32241	34612	37024
251	3041	6364	9257	11577	13753	15747	17417	19714	21713	23773	25814	27884	30025	32242	34613	37025
252	3042	6365	9258	11578	13754	15748	17418	19715	21714	23774	25815	27885	30026	32243	34614	37026
253	3043	6366	9259	11579	13755	15749	17419	19716	21715	23775	25816	27886	30027	32244	34615	37027
254	3044	6367	9260	11580	13756	15750	17420	19717	21716	23776	25817	27887	30028	32245	34616	37028
255	3045	6368	9261	11581	13757	15751	17421	19718	21717	23777	25818	27888	30029	32246	34617	37029
256	3046	6369	9262	11582	13758	15752	17422	19719	21718	23778	25819	27889	30030	32247	34618	37030
257	3047	6370	9263	11583	13759	15753	17423	19720	21719	23779	25820	27890	30031	32248	34619	37031
258	3048	6371	9264	11584	13760	15754	17424	19721	21720	23780	25821	27891	30032	32249	34620	37032
259	3049	6372	9265	11585	13761	15755	17425	19722	21721	23781	25822	27892	30033	32250	34621	37033
260	3050	6373	9266	11586	13762	15756	17426	19723	21722	23782	25823	27893	30034	32251	34622	37034
261	3051	6374	9267	11587	13763	15757	17427	19724	21723	23783	25824	27894	30035	32252	34623	37035
262	3052	6375	9268	11588	13764	15758	17428	19725	21724	23784	25825	27895	30036	32253	34624	37036
263	3053	6376	9269	11589	13765	15759	17429	19726	21725	23785	25826	27896	30037	32254	34625	37037
264	3054	6377	9270	11590	13766	15760	17430	19727	21726	23786	25827	27897	30038	32255	34626	37038
265	3055	6378	9271	11591	13767	15761	17431	19728	21727	23787	25828	27898	30039	32256	34627	37039
266	3056	6379	9272	11592	13768	15762	17432	19729	21728	23788	25829	27899	30040	32257	34628	37040
267	3057	6380	9273	11593	13769	15763	17433	19730	21729	23789	25830	27900	30041	32258	34629	37041
268	3058	6381	9274	11594	13770	15764	17434	19731	21730	23790	25831	27901	30042	32259	34630	37042
269	3059	6382	9275	11595	13771	15765	17435	19732	21731	23791	25832	27902	30043	32260	34631	37043
270	3060	6383	9276	11596	13772	15766	17436	19733	21732	23792	25833	27903	30044	32261	34632	37044
271	3061	6384	9277	11597	13773	15767	17437	19734	21733	23793	25834	27904	30045	32262	34633	37045
272	3062	6385	9278	11598	13774	15768	17438	19735	21734	23794	25835	27905	30046	32263	34634	37046
273	3063	6386	9279	11599	13775	15769	17439	19736	21735	23795	25836	27906	30047	32264	34635	37047
274	3064	6387	9280	11600	13776	15770	17440	19737	21736	23796	25837	27907	30048	32265	34636	37048
275	3065	6388	9281	11601	13777	15771	17441	19738	21737	23797	25838	27908	30049	32266	34637	37049
276	3066	6389	9282	11602	13778	15772	17442	19739	21738	23798	25839	27909	30050	32267	34638	37050
277	3067	6390	9283	11603	13779	15773	17443	19740	21739	23799	25840	27910	30051	32268	34639	37051
278	3068	6391	9284	11604	13780	15774	17444	19741	21740	23800	25841	27911	30052	32269	34640	37052
279	3069	6392	9285	11605	13781	15775	17445	19742	21741	23801	25842	27912	30053	32270	34641	37053
280	3070	6393	9286	11606	13782	15776	17446	19743	21742	23802	25843	27913	30054	32271	34642	37054
281	3071	6394	9287	11607	13783	15777	17447	19744	21743	23803	25844	27914	30055	32272	34643	37055
282	3072	6395	9288	11608	13784	15778	17448	19745	21744	23804	25845	27915	30056	32273	34644	37056
283	3073	6396	9289	11609	13785	15779	17449	19746	21745	23805	25846	27916	30057	32274	34645	37057
284	3074	6397	9290	11610	13786	15780	17450	19747	21746	23806	25847	27917	30058	32275	34646	37058
285	3075	6398	9291	11611	13787	15781	17451	19748	21747	23807	25848	27918	30059	32276	34647	37059
286	3076	6399	9292	11612	13788	15782	17452	19749	21748	23808	25849	27919	30060	32277	34648	37060
287	3077	6400	9293	11613	13789	15783	17453	19750	21749	23809	25850	27920	30061	32278	34649	37061
288	3078	6401	9294	11614	13790	15784	17454	19751	21750	23810	25851	27921	30062	32279	34650	37062
289	3079	6402	9295	11615	13791	15785	17455	19752	21751	23811	25852	27922	30063	32280	34651	37063
290	3080	6403	9296	11616	13792	15786	17456	19753	21752	23812	25853	27923	30064	32281	34652	37064
291	3081	6404	9297	11617	13793	15787	17457	19754	21753	23813	25854	27924	30065	32282	34653	37065
292	3082	6405	9298	11618	13794	15788	17458	19755	21754	23814	25855	27925	30066	32283	34654	37066
293	3083	6406	9299	11619	13795	15789	17459	19756	21755	23815	25856	27926	30067	32284	34655	37067
294	3084	6407	9300	11620	13796	15790	17460	19757	21756	23816	25857	27927	30068	32285	34656	37068
295	3085	6408	9301	11621	13797	15791	17461	19758	21757	23817	25858	27928	30069	32286	34657	37069
296	3086	6409	9302	11622	13798	15792	17462	19759	21758	23818	25859	27929	30070	32287	34658	37070
297	3087	6410	9303	11623	13799	15793	17463	19760	21759	23819	25860	27930	30071	32288	34659	37071
298	3088	6411	9304	11624	13800	15794	17464	19761	21760	23820	25861	27931	30072	32289	34660	37072
299	3089	6412	9305	11625												



## 'Creditable results' Increased dividend

**BRICKHOUSE DUDLEY GROUP**

**Manufacturers and distributors of drainage products for the building and civil engineering industry.**

AN EXECUTIVE fitness summer school and clinic has been announced by Oyez International Business Communications. Designed to help executives and professional people cope with health hazards, there will be two four-day programmes—one for under-40s on July 26-29 and the other for over-40s on August 2-5.

All companies mentioned are incorporated in the Republic of South Africa.  
All financial figures for the quarter and progressive figures for the current years are unaudited.  
Rates of exchange on 30 June 1977 R1 = £0,66, £1 = R1,50.  
Development results given are the actual sampling results. No allowance has been made for adjustments necessary in the valuation of the corresponding reserves.  
Shareholders requiring copies of these reports regularly each quarter, should write to the Managing Directors, Anglo Transvaal Trusts Limited, 295 Regent Street, London, W1R 8SL.

The proposed pipeline will pass close to housing in the new Aberdeen suburban development of Westhill, and it will be one mile from the northern end of the main runway at Dyce Airport, the U.K.'s fastest-growing airport.

The region wants a full hazard evaluation to provide acceptable safety assurances.

Councillor Harry Sim, vice-convenor of the council, said: "We should say right here and now that we want more safeguards. We need to ensure before we can agree in principle to this pipeline."

**AWARDS** For conservation projects by local authorities at Eastleight, Hanta, and the London Boroughs of Barnet and Bromley were presented last night by Baroque Birk Under-Secretary for the Environment.

Three further projects—Southsea, Hants, in Bolton, Lancs, and again in Bromley—were commended by the judges in the seventh annual conservation awards scheme sponsored jointly by the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors and The Times.

The theme of the 1977 awards scheme was "Conserving the Residential Environment."

The first prize was won by the Borough of Eastleight and the architects Michell and Partners for Eastleight general improvement area No. 1 (Blocks A-L).

Judges commented: "Clearly, the scheme has won considerable public support. In consequence, properties are showing signs of improvement."

Second prize was won by Barnet for Brunswick Crescent general improvement area, New Southgate, and the Bromley for Parish Lane general improvement area, Bromley.

### Mining companies' reports — Quarter ended 30 June 1977

Ore reserves	cmg/t	2 468	2 238	1.817
The total ore reserves at all mines at 30 June 1977 were estimated as follows:				
Tonnage		837 100		
Stopping width	cm	186		
Value	g/t	12.0		
	cm/g/t	1 873		
The above ore reserves are based on an estimated gold revenue of R4 084 per kilogram (equivalent to about U.S. \$145 per ounce).				
<b>State assistance</b>				
The Company remains classified as an "assisted mine" in terms of the Gold Mines Assistance Act, 1968.				
<b>Dividends</b>				
Final dividend No. 64 of 20 cents per share was declared in June 1977 making a total of 26 cents per share for the financial year.				
<b>Capital expenditure</b>				
Capital expenditure for the year ending 30 June 1978 is estimated at R250 000.				
Outstanding commitments at 30 June 1977 are estimated at R44 000 (31 March 1977: R125 000).				

	Quarter ended 30 June 1977	Quarter ended 31 March 1977	6 months ended 30 June 1977
Issued capital 4 180 000 shares of 10 cents each			
Operating results			
Re milled	163 100	150 700	313 800
Antimony concentrates plus cobbed ore produced	4 867	4 428	9 295
Antimony concentrates plus cobbed ore shipped	5 012	3 958	8 970
Financial results	R000	R000	R000
Sales of antimony concentrates less extraction charges	5 413	3 944	9 357
Sold and silver sales	52	61	113
Sundry mining income	27	8	35
Working costs	5 482	4 013	9 505
	3 589	3 396	6 984
Working profit carried forward	1 903	818	2 521

Slabrup rests				
Remains	m	380	286	1 022
Channel width	cm	101	115	114
Channel volume	m <sup>3</sup> /l	5,4	11,5	8,1
	cm <sup>3</sup> /l	649	1 322	1 039
Total - all rests				
Remains	m	974	642	2 138
Channel width	cm	54	62	66
Channel volume	g/l	18,8	16,1	14,1
	cm <sup>3</sup> /l	835	1 000	927
taxation				
No taxation or State's share of profit was payable as the Company has assessed losses.				
Capital expenditure				
Capital expenditure for the year ending 30 September 1977 is set out at R2 500 000				
[31 March 1977: R3 000 000]				
Outstanding commitments at 30 June 1977 are estimated at R441 000 [31 March 1977: R848 000].				
_____				
These reports have been approved by the directors of the respective companies and in each case have been signed on their behalf by two of the directors.				
_____				

Extracts from the Annual Statement to Shareholders for the year ended 31st March, 1977 by the Chairman, Mr. C. E. H. Topping, F.R.I.C.S.

I and other income increased by 16%.  
 available for dividend increased by 24%.  
 'rity portfolio' independently revalued at £6,681,750.  
 evaluation results in a net asset value of 320 pence per

acts for current year are encouraging as increase in total income is again expected.

	1977 £	1976 £
rental and other income	499,863	430,661
before taxation	221,668	180,698
on	118,223	93,883
available for Dividend	113,445	91,415
gs per Ordinary Share	7.09p	5.71p
nds per Ordinary Share	4.145p	3.768p

Annual General Meeting was held on 19th July, 1977



## INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL AND COMPANY NEWS

## AMERICAN NEWS

## SEC freezes options plans

BY STEWART FLEMING

A GRADUAL build up of concern about options trading in the U.S. has led the Securities and Exchange Commission to issue a request that the markets trading in stock options should freeze new developments pending a review of its policies.

The announcement came as a shock to the options markets, a number of which are on the brink of expanding their operations. Share options are currently traded on the American, Philadelphia, Midwest and Pacific Stock Exchanges, but the leading

options market is at the Chicago Board Options Exchange. As a result of the SEC action, the American Stock Exchange (AMEX) decided to postpone yesterday a planned expansion of its operations which would have begun options trading in the securities of a number of companies including Polaroid, RCA and Occidental Petroleum.

One implication of the SEC action is that it will not act on requests which it has received from the New York Stock Exchange and the National Association of Securities Dealers

(which operates the over the counter market) for permission to begin options trading. The SEC has regulatory control of options trading and has enforced a wide range of detailed regulations relating to volume and prices of options traded in order to minimise the risk of manipulation of markets.

However, it appears that the SEC is concerned about whether its regulatory procedures and the self-regulatory programmes of the various Exchanges have been adequate to keep pace with the rapid expansion of options

trading over the past two years. Another factor which is thought to be influencing the SEC's stance is the appointment of a new chairman of the Commission, Mr. Harold Williams, who is believed to have a more critical view of options trading than his predecessor, Mr. Roderick Hills.

Over the past two years there have been a number of cases of manipulative or fictitious trading on the options markets at the American and the Chicago Board of Trade, which have led to disciplining of members.

## United Technologies and Babcock hit records

By Our Own Correspondent

NEW YORK, July 19.

UNITED TECHNOLOGIES, the diversified engineering company which has made a \$500m. take-over bid for electrical generator manufacturer Babcock and Wilcox Company, has reported second quarter profits. Babcock and Wilcox has also reported record earnings for the second quarter.

United Technologies' earnings rose 22 per cent. to \$50m. (\$1.47 a share) compared with \$41m. (\$1.35 a share) in the same period of last year.

For the first half of 1977 profits after tax are \$95.8m. (\$2.58 a share) compared with \$77.2m. (\$2.21 a share).

Babcock and Wilcox's second quarter profits rose to \$16.7m. (\$1.37 a share) compared with \$15.9m. (\$1.31 a share) a year earlier. For the first half of the year, however, Babcock's profits, as down from \$32.8m. a year ago to \$31.6m.

Separately, United Technologies won what is being interpreted as a key legal decision in its effort to win four months old, to win control of Babcock.

The Justice Department has been seeking to block the merger on anti-trust grounds, and had filed a suit in Federal Court against the merger.

The suit was filed in Hartford, Connecticut, but the judge has ruled that the case be transferred to a federal court in Akron, Ohio, where Babcock had brought its own suit against United Technologies.

In that suit a judge has already ruled that there is no legal barrier to the United Technologies offer.

The anti-trust suits allege that United Technologies and Babcock and Wilcox both make electrical generating turbines, but analysts point out that Babcock and Wilcox only make peak load generators, whereas Babcock makes base load plants.

## Republic Steel slips

REPUBLIC Steel reports second quarter sales well ahead of the corresponding period last year, with a figure of \$776.5m. against \$677.4m. However, at the net profit level the company shows a slide to \$22.18m. against \$23.91m. for the second quarter of 1976.

Coming out at \$1.37 per share for the second quarter this year against \$1.45, Reuter reports.

Despite a sales advance for the half year \$1.42bn. from \$1.28bn. therefore, net profit for the half shows through at \$16.03m. against \$37.5m. for the 1976 first half.

## SELECTED EURODOLLAR BOND PRICES

Mid-day indications

STRAIGHTS

Notes

Notes

Notes

Notes

Notes

Notes

Notes

Notes

Notes

Notes

Notes

## Management discontented in Italian State companies

BY DOMINICK J. COYLE

ROME, July 19.

RUMBLINGS of discontent over a variety of issues in the middle to top management ranks of ENI and IRI, two of Italy's dominant State-sector holding companies, have surfaced publicly, in part over the resignation of Sig. Egido Egido from the chairmanship of the ENI subsidiary, AGIP Miniera.

Sig. Egido, according to 'unconfirmed reports' here is about to join the senior management team at Fiat but it is assumed that his resignation resulted from internal disputes.

Within the Italian energy conglomerate, in part owing to the use of the group as a vehicle for political patronage by the ruling Christian Democrat Party.

Middle to senior managers in the main Italian State sector holding companies are reacting increasingly against such patronage and, even more so of late, because groups like IRI and ENI are being literally directed by the Government to absorb perennially loss-making and generally unrelated companies such as EGAM, the troubled State minerals agency, whose separate component parts are now to be hived off to IRI and ENI.

Senior managers in IRI are already in revolt over what they claim to be efforts to 'revive' the group's former autocratic, and highly political top management structure, contrary to earlier undertakings by the Board of directors to decentralise management to allow wider participation by executives.

IRI management below board level is now in support of colleagues managers in the group in their discontent with the departure from AGIP Sig. Egido. A number of IRI meetings, however, are expected to underline a determination that the hold company must be freed of its political patronage and allowed to advance on the basis of ordinary commercial investment criteria.

Senior managers in IRI are already in revolt over what they claim to be efforts to 'revive' the group's former autocratic, and highly political top management structure, contrary to earlier undertakings by the Board of directors to decentralise management to allow wider participation by executives.

## Rey reduces stake in Bally

BY JOHN WICKS

ZURICH, July 19.

SWISS FINANCIER Werner R. Rey has sold to Bally-Finanz AG, a subsidiary of shoe concern C.F. Bally AG, a total of 5,000 bearer shares. This follows the pledging of shares under criminal law last week of a total of 35,000 registered shares in C.F. Bally AG by Mr. Rey's holding company, Syndikats AG, as well as the stated he was prepared to consider offers for his Bally stock.

There was still interest in these shares in Switzerland and abroad. Mr. Rey stated last month that he was not in London to negotiate any sale.

With regard to the 'secured' claims, on him on the part of C.F. Bally, Mr. Rey said they could be settled by the sale of Bally shares, the finding of a Sw.Frs.20 to Sw.Frs.1370.

partner, or a re-financing of Overas Development Bank. This bank, valued at Sw.Frs.28.5m., was recently purchased by Syndikats AG.

Settlement of the repurchase of shares in Switzerland and abroad. Mr. Rey stated last month that he was not in London to negotiate any sale.

With regard to the 'secured' claims, on him on the part of C.F. Bally, Mr. Rey said they could be settled by the sale of Bally shares, the finding of a Sw.Frs.20 to Sw.Frs.1370.

## Sluggish sales at Kaufhof

By Guy Hawtin

FRANKFURT, July 19. WEST GERMANY's second largest department store group, Kaufhof, is reporting a very first half. Turnover at the company's retail outlets actually declined when allowances are made for newly increased sales space.

This, of course, comes as no great surprise to students of the German retailing. Despite the slowly improving economic situation, West German consumers still appear to be very reluctant to splash out on anything other than motor cars. The Kaufhof interim statement reveals that in the first six months of the year the group's turnover, excluding that of its travel business, rose by a meagre 2.6 per cent. from slightly over DM3bn. in first half 1976 to DM3.06bn. (DM3.06bn. = 1.75m. £).

Despite a sales advance for the half year \$1.42bn. from \$1.28bn. therefore, net profit for the half shows through at \$16.03m. against \$37.5m. for the 1976 first half.

Despite a sales advance for the half year \$1.42bn. from \$1.28bn. therefore, net profit for the half shows through at \$16.03m. against \$37.5m. for the 1976 first half.

Despite a sales advance for the half year \$1.42bn. from \$1.28bn. therefore, net profit for the half shows through at \$16.03m. against \$37.5m. for the 1976 first half.

Despite a sales advance for the half year \$1.42bn. from \$1.28bn. therefore, net profit for the half shows through at \$16.03m. against \$37.5m. for the 1976 first half.

Despite a sales advance for the half year \$1.42bn. from \$1.28bn. therefore, net profit for the half shows through at \$16.03m. against \$37.5m. for the 1976 first half.

Despite a sales advance for the half year \$1.42bn. from \$1.28bn. therefore, net profit for the half shows through at \$16.03m. against \$37.5m. for the 1976 first half.

Despite a sales advance for the half year \$1.42bn. from \$1.28bn. therefore, net profit for the half shows through at \$16.03m. against \$37.5m. for the 1976 first half.

Despite a sales advance for the half year \$1.42bn. from \$1.28bn. therefore, net profit for the half shows through at \$16.03m. against \$37.5m. for the 1976 first half.

Despite a sales advance for the half year \$1.42bn. from \$1.28bn. therefore, net profit for the half shows through at \$16.03m. against \$37.5m. for the 1976 first half.

Despite a sales advance for the half year \$1.42bn. from \$1.28bn. therefore, net profit for the half shows through at \$16.03m. against \$37.5m. for the 1976 first half.

Despite a sales advance for the half year \$1.42bn. from \$1.28bn. therefore, net profit for the half shows through at \$16.03m. against \$37.5m. for the 1976 first half.

Despite a sales advance for the half year \$1.42bn. from \$1.28bn. therefore, net profit for the half shows through at \$16.03m. against \$37.5m. for the 1976 first half.

Despite a sales advance for the half year \$1.42bn. from \$1.28bn. therefore, net profit for the half shows through at \$16.03m. against \$37.5m. for the 1976 first half.

Despite a sales advance for the half year \$1.42bn. from \$1.28bn. therefore, net profit for the half shows through at \$16.03m. against \$37.5m. for the 1976 first half.

Despite a sales advance for the half year \$1.42bn. from \$1.28bn. therefore, net profit for the half shows through at \$16.03m. against \$37.5m. for the 1976 first half.

Despite a sales advance for the half year \$1.42bn. from \$1.28bn. therefore, net profit for the half shows through at \$16.03m. against \$37.5m. for the 1976 first half.

Despite a sales advance for the half year \$1.42bn. from \$1.28bn. therefore, net profit for the half shows through at \$16.03m. against \$37.5m. for the 1976 first half.

Despite a sales advance for the half year \$1.42bn. from \$1.28bn. therefore, net profit for the half shows through at \$16.03m. against \$37.5m. for the 1976 first half.

Despite a sales advance for the half year \$1.42bn. from \$1.28bn. therefore, net profit for the half shows through at \$16.03m. against \$37.5m. for the 1976 first half.

## EUROBONDS

S. Africa raises DM35n

IN ITS first published Euro-bond financing, since January 1976, a South African public sector borrower has raised DM35m. on the German market. The issue, for the South African Railways under Government guarantee, is a placement rather than a public issue. It is described as a big success having been originally launched at DM25m.

The maturity is only years and the coupon is 8 per cent—more than any borrower has paid in market for any maturities. The financing arranged by BHP-Bank.

Spain's DM200m. issue launched yesterday—on expected terms—a seven-bullet maturity and an attached coupon of 7 per cent.

Spain's DM200m. issue launched yesterday—on expected terms—a seven-bullet maturity and an attached coupon of 7 per cent.

Spain's DM200m. issue launched yesterday—on expected terms—a seven-bullet maturity and an attached coupon of 7 per cent.

Spain's DM200m. issue launched yesterday—on expected terms—a seven-bullet maturity and an attached coupon of 7 per cent.

Spain's DM200m. issue launched yesterday—on expected terms—a seven-bullet maturity and an attached coupon of 7 per cent.

Spain's DM200m. issue launched yesterday—on expected terms—a seven-bullet maturity and an attached coupon of 7 per cent.

Spain's DM200m. issue launched yesterday—on expected terms—a seven-bullet maturity and an attached coupon of 7 per cent.

Spain's DM200m. issue launched yesterday—on expected terms—a seven-bullet maturity and an attached coupon of 7 per cent.

Spain's DM200m. issue launched yesterday—on expected terms—a seven-bullet maturity and an attached coupon of 7 per cent.

Spain's DM200m. issue launched yesterday—on expected terms—a seven-bullet maturity and an attached coupon of 7 per cent.

Spain's DM200m. issue launched yesterday—on expected terms—a seven-bullet maturity and an attached coupon of 7 per cent.

Spain's DM200m. issue launched yesterday—on expected terms—a seven-bullet maturity and an attached coupon of 7 per cent.

Spain's DM200m. issue launched yesterday—on expected terms—a seven-bullet maturity and an attached coupon of 7 per cent.

Spain's DM200m. issue launched yesterday—on expected terms—a seven-bullet maturity and an attached coupon of 7 per cent.

Spain's DM200m. issue launched yesterday—on expected terms—a seven-bullet maturity and an attached coupon of 7 per cent.

Spain's DM200m. issue launched yesterday—on expected terms—a seven-bullet maturity and an attached coupon of 7 per cent.

Spain's DM200m. issue launched yesterday—on expected terms—a seven-bullet maturity and an attached coupon of 7 per cent.

Spain's DM200m. issue launched yesterday—on expected terms—a seven-bullet maturity and an attached coupon of 7 per cent.

## Higher costs trim Chase Manhattan

BY JAY PALMER

NEW YORK, July 19.

CHASE MANHATTAN Bank has followed Bankers Trust in reporting lower net earnings for the second quarter of this year. By contrast, most other large U.S. banks, including this morning's morning, Manufacturers Hanover and yesterday Bank of America and Continental Illinois, have managed gains for the three months.

Attributing its fall to a large increase in costs, Chase said that its net operating profits fell 5 per cent. to \$28.6m. from \$30.1m., dropping earnings per share for the period to 89 cents from 94 cents.

The bank said that the rise in salary and such incidental costs as telecommunications—to some \$209m. from \$189m.—was only partly offset by its increase in net interest income to \$255.1m. from \$246.2m. Chase added that

non-performing loans on which interest is not being received fell to \$1.5bn. compared with \$1.6bn. in the first three months of 1977.

This morning Manufacturers Hanover Bank reported its second quarter operating net of \$37.9m. (\$1.23 a share) compared with \$34.3m. (\$1.16 a share) last year.

Manufacturers added that during the three months it made a \$20.5m. provision for future possible loan losses compared with its provision of \$22.9m. last year. Its actual charge-offs for bad loans totalled \$18.9m., slightly up on the \$18.8m. last year. Non-performing loans cut its latest quarter operating earnings by \$2.3m. after tax compared with a reduction of \$3.4m. last year.

Meanwhile, Citicorp, New York city's largest bank, this afternoon joined the throng reporting higher profits for the second quarter of this year. In the three months, its net operating profits rose 4 per cent. to \$108.2m. from \$103.9m. last year. Earnings per share jumped 2 cents to 86 cents.

Net income for Citicorp, whose main commercial banking unit is to be called First National City Bank, was \$104.1m. compared with \$102.8m. last year. Advance left operating earnings over the first six months 3 per cent. higher at \$200.2m. while net income for the first half remained essentially unchanged at \$192.6m.

The bank attributed much of its second quarter advance in operating earnings to its higher net interest revenues—that is, say a wider differential in its

second quarter advance in operating earnings to its higher net interest revenues—that is, say a wider differential in its

second quarter advance in operating earnings to its higher net interest revenues—that is, say a wider differential in its

second quarter advance in operating earnings to its higher net interest revenues—that is, say a wider differential in its

second quarter advance in operating earnings to its higher net interest revenues—that is, say a wider differential in its

second quarter advance in operating earnings to its higher net interest revenues—that is, say a wider differential in its

second quarter advance in operating earnings to its higher net interest revenues—that is, say a wider differential in its

second quarter advance in operating earnings to its higher net interest revenues—that is, say a wider differential in its

second quarter advance in operating earnings to its higher net interest revenues—that is, say a wider differential in its

second quarter advance in operating earnings to its higher net interest revenues—that is, say a wider differential in its

second quarter advance in operating earnings to its higher net interest revenues—that is, say a wider differential in its

second quarter advance in operating earnings to its higher net interest revenues—that is, say a wider differential in its

second quarter advance in operating earnings to its higher net interest revenues—that is, say a wider differential in its

second quarter advance in operating earnings to its higher net interest revenues—that is, say a wider differential in its

second quarter advance in operating earnings to its higher net interest revenues—that is, say a wider differential in its

second quarter advance in operating earnings to its higher net interest revenues—that is, say a wider differential in its

second quarter advance in operating earnings to its higher net interest revenues—that is, say a wider differential in its

second quarter advance in operating earnings to its higher net interest revenues—that is, say a wider differential in its

second quarter advance in operating earnings to its higher net interest revenues—that is, say a wider differential in its

second quarter advance in operating earnings to its higher net interest revenues—that is, say a wider differential in its

second quarter advance in operating earnings to its higher net interest revenues—that is, say a wider differential in its

second quarter advance in operating earnings to its higher net interest revenues—that is, say a wider differential in its

second quarter advance in operating earnings to its higher net interest revenues—that is, say a wider differential in its

second quarter advance in operating earnings to its higher net interest revenues—that is, say a wider differential in its

second quarter advance in operating earnings to its higher net interest revenues—that is, say a wider differential in its

second quarter advance in operating earnings to its higher net interest revenues—that is, say a wider differential in its

second quarter advance in operating earnings to its higher net interest revenues—that is, say a wider differential in its

second quarter advance in operating earnings to its higher net interest revenues—that is, say a wider differential in its

second quarter advance in operating earnings to its higher net interest revenues—that is, say a wider differential in its

second quarter advance in operating earnings to its higher net interest revenues—that is, say a wider differential in its

second quarter advance in operating earnings to its higher net interest revenues—that is, say a wider differential in its

second quarter advance in operating earnings to its higher net interest revenues—that is, say a wider differential in its

second quarter advance in operating earnings to its higher net interest revenues—that is, say a wider differential in its

second quarter advance in operating earnings to its higher net interest revenues—that is, say a wider differential in its

second quarter advance in operating earnings to its higher net interest revenues—that is, say a wider differential in its

second quarter advance in operating earnings to its higher net interest revenues—that is, say a wider differential in its

second quarter advance in operating earnings to its higher net interest revenues—that is, say a wider differential in its

second quarter advance in operating earnings to its higher net interest revenues—that is, say a wider differential in its

second quarter advance in operating earnings to its higher net interest revenues—that is, say a wider differential in its

second quarter advance in operating earnings to its higher net interest revenues—that is, say a wider differential in its

second quarter advance in operating earnings to its higher net interest revenues—that is, say a wider differential in its

second quarter advance in operating earnings to its higher net interest revenues—that is, say a wider differential in its

second quarter advance in operating earnings to its higher net interest revenues—that is, say a wider differential in its

second quarter advance in operating earnings to its higher net interest revenues—that is, say a wider differential in its

second quarter advance in operating earnings to its higher net interest revenues—that is, say a wider differential in its

second quarter advance in operating earnings to its higher net interest revenues—that is, say a wider differential in its

second quarter advance in operating earnings to its higher net interest revenues—that is, say a wider differential in its

second quarter advance in operating earnings to its higher net interest revenues—that is, say a wider differential in its

second quarter advance in operating earnings to its higher net interest revenues—that is, say a wider differential in its

second quarter advance in operating earnings to its higher net interest revenues—that is, say a wider differential in its

second quarter advance in operating earnings to its higher net interest revenues—that is, say a wider differential in its

second quarter advance in operating earnings to its higher net interest revenues—that is, say a wider differential in its

second quarter advance in operating earnings to its higher net interest revenues—that is, say a wider differential in its

second quarter advance in operating earnings to its higher net interest revenues—that is, say a wider differential in its

second quarter advance in operating earnings to its higher net interest revenues—that is, say a wider differential in its

second quarter advance in operating earnings to its higher net interest revenues—that is, say a wider differential in its

second quarter advance in operating earnings to its higher net interest revenues—that is, say a wider differential in its

second quarter advance in operating earnings to its higher net interest revenues—that is, say a wider differential in its

second quarter advance in operating earnings to its higher net interest revenues—that is, say a wider differential in its

second quarter advance in operating earnings to its higher net interest revenues—that is, say a wider differential in its

second quarter advance in operating earnings to its higher net interest revenues—that is, say a wider differential in its

second quarter advance in operating earnings to its higher net interest revenues—that is, say a wider differential in its

second quarter advance in operating earnings to its higher net interest revenues—that is, say a wider differential in its

second quarter advance in operating earnings to its higher net interest revenues—that is, say a wider differential in its

second quarter advance in operating earnings to its higher net interest revenues—that is, say a wider differential in its

second quarter advance in operating earnings to its higher net interest revenues—that is, say a wider differential in its

second quarter advance in operating earnings to its higher net interest revenues—that is, say a wider differential in its

second quarter advance in operating earnings to its higher net interest revenues—that is, say a wider differential in its



ices stake in B

AMSTERDAM July 19.

probable conditions tied to it, KSH also announced that it intends to release more information on its financial position. There would be extraordinary charges in the second half relating to the closure of maize starch plants in Belgium and start-up losses of the KSH plant in the U.K.

This morning, KSH's lawyer appeared in court after the company had been asked by a tiny group of shareholders to publish the names of the KSH shareholders together with the addresses and numbers of shares held by them, who had appeared at the annual meeting. The aim of the foundation of "social shareholders" was to create support for an extra-ordinary shareholders management where it was intended to criticise the management of KSH.

The company has so far refused the list. It has said that if the shareholders' foundation wanted to contact KSH shareholders, it could do so by advertisement.

**URGENTS**  
**S. Africa raised**

STOCKHOLM July 19

holm the temperature has averaged just under 9 degrees C and the sales of iced lollies are down 50 per cent. But there is a glimpse of a silver lining as the stores report that sales of indoor games such as playing cards, books and puzzles are on the level of the last week of the Christmas rush.

...the ...

which has been operating in Seoul since 1968, handling fire and other property insurances only for foreigners. Royal Insurance Company is

also expected to open operations in Seoul shortly through a joint venture with South Korea's Orient Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

Finance Minister Kim Yong-Hwan has said a foreign firm can acquire up to 30 per cent of the shares of such a joint venture.

# AMERICAN AEROSPACE

BY ART GARCLA, IN CALIFORNIA

some, but Simon recommends the company's shares as a "recovery" play. Besides being impressed with the company's management and its position in other businesses besides the

—Collins Radio, the U.S. Space Shuttle and auto and truck axles —he's also attracted to Rockwell's healthy annual cash divi-

**Boeing-built B-52 strategic workhorse will need extensive modification to serve as a cruise missile launch platform.**

Some institutional analysts in recent months have shown renewed interest in troubled Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, recommending it as a turnaround candidate. In response, Lockheed shares more than doubled from just under \$9 to this year's high of \$181. The worst of the company's operational, financial and management problems may be behind it, the analysts say, although most agree with Williams Lockheed "has some rough sledding ahead." Other favourite stocks are General Dynamics, Fairchild Industries and United Technologies.

Overall, the aircraft industry's sales of commercial planes have been declining for three years and in 1977 probably will be flat with 'last year. Boeing, for example, delivered 139 planes in 1976, down from 171 in 1975 and 180 in 1974. But the delivery trough will be turning with a pickup in domestic and international orders to replace ageing aircraft, provide additional airline capacity and meet noise and new fuel consumption require-

Stimson is less convinced than Williams the European Air Bus won't make a dent in the American commercial plane market. "Nobody's going to buy that plane," argues Williams. "It's just not as economical an aircraft as American models. If Eastern Airlines (which now is leasing four of the A-300s) buys any it will be because they were given to them at no cost." Neither does he see any U.S. air carriers ordering the European Concorde supersonic transport. "Nobody's going to buy that either," he contends.

Simon, on the other hand, considers the A300B a "unique" plane that may well penetrate the U.S. market. "The manufacturers of the A300B, backed by their governments, are willing to make appealing—or to U.S. manufacturers, appalling—offers to the U.S. airlines," he explains. "The combination of low unit price, availability, operating efficiency and engine commonality give the A300B a better chance of entering the U.S. commercial airline fleet than might have once been thought."

**TOKAI SUGAR Refining** said it filed a bankruptcy application with the Yokohama branch

Other analysts are more optimistic, predicting clear skies ahead for aerospace securities. "The stocks have performed

The stocks have performed well, but some of them still have a long way to go," says Roland Williams of E. F. Hutton and Company. "Some still look very cheap on a fundamental basis, Boeing being one of them." Adds John Simon, an institutional product with

analyst with Crowell Weedon and Company in Los Angeles: "The whole industry is hot right now." Although prices of some aerospace stocks have been run up to premium levels, he says there are buying opportunities for the careful shopper.

Shooting down the B-1 may cloud the outlook for Rockwell International, a major

How To Suit  
The Wall Size

**FISONS**  
International Finance  
1000 1st Ave. S.W. 55300-0000  
Bonds 1991



# E. J. RILEY HOLDINGS LIMITED

(Incorporated in England under the Companies Acts 1948 to 1976 No. 1314004)

## Introduction following the acceptances of the offers for

The whole of the issued share capital, other than that owned by Headcrest Investments Limited, and the whole of the 8 per cent Unsecured Loan Stock of

**E. J. RILEY LIMITED**

**HEADCREST INVESTMENTS LIMITED**

And the whole of the issued share capital and the whole of the 12 per cent Convertible Unsecured Loan Stock 1979 of

This document contains particulars, given in compliance with the Regulations of the Council of The Stock Exchange, for the purpose of giving information to the public with regard to E. J. Riley Holdings Limited ("the Company").

These particulars are given on the basis of acceptance in full of the offers made by the Company for the whole of the issued share capital of E. J. Riley Limited ("Riley") other than that owned by Headcrest Investments Limited ("Headcrest") and the whole of the issued share capital of Headcrest and for the whole of the 8 per cent. Unsecured Loan Stock of Riley ("the Riley stock") and the whole of the 12 per cent. Convertible Unsecured Loan Stock 1979 of Headcrest ("the Headcrest stock").

The information in this document relating to the Company, Riley and its subsidiaries and Headcrest and its subsidiaries has been provided by the directors of those companies respectively and they collectively and individually accept full responsibility for the accuracy of the information given in respect of their respective companies and confirm, having made all reasonable enquiries, that to the best of their knowledge and belief there are no other facts relating to their respective companies the omission of which would make any statement herein misleading.

Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for the Ordinary shares of the Company to be admitted to the Official List. This document is published in connection with the introduction to The Stock Exchange of these shares.

### SHARE CAPITAL

Authorised		Issued and fully paid
£1,000,000	In Ordinary shares of 10p each	£500,868.50

### LOAN CAPITAL

£159,961 12 per cent. Convertible Unsecured Loan Stock 1985.

This stock entitles holders to convert into Ordinary shares of the Company in the years 1979 to 1985 inclusive on the basis of 3 shares for £1 nominal of stock. The conversion rights are exercisable in February or if accounts for the previous financial year shall not be posted to stockholders by 31st January, during the period of 30 days following posting. The stock will be redeemed at par together with accrued interest on 31st March, 1985 or (if later) at the end of the conversion period following the financial year ending 31st July, 1984. Full conversion of the stock would require the issue of 479,883 Ordinary shares.

### INDEBTEDNESS

At 1st July, 1977, Riley and its subsidiaries had secured bank overdrafts of £319,570, secured loans of £6,333, unsecured loans of £4,100 and hire purchase commitments of £7,568 and Headcrest and its subsidiaries were liable to a maximum of £189,810 under guarantees of bank overdrafts of Westdock Limited ("Westdock") and Kendon Cabinets Limited ("Kendon") and to a maximum of £4,000 under the guarantee of a bank overdraft of a former associated company. At 1st July, 1977 the Riley stock and the Headcrest stock were outstanding.

Save as referred to above or disclosed herein, and apart from intra-group transactions and secured cross-guarantees to bankers, neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries had outstanding at 1st July, 1977 any borrowings or other similar indebtedness in the nature of borrowing, including bank overdrafts and liabilities under acceptances or acceptance credits, mortgages, charges, hire purchase commitments, or (other than product guarantees) guarantees or other material contingent liabilities.

### DIRECTORS

JOHN WILLIAM HINDLE (Chairman), 1 Brentwood, Hollins Lane, Accrington, Lancs.  
ALAN ROBERT DEAL, F.C.A. (Vice-Chairman), The White House, Queens Drive, Oxshott, Surrey.  
DOUGLAS CHARLES KENYON BROWNING, The Old Vicarage, Fielding Lane, Oswaldtwistle, Lancs.  
JAMES SLATER, 335 Willows Lane, Accrington, Lancs.  
MICHAEL GLYN, F.C.A., 6 Edgeworth Avenue, Hendon, London NW4.  
HENRY WILLIAM ABBEY, A.C.I.S. (Non-Executive), 11 Heath Drive, Sutton, Surrey.  
DAVID DONALD de CARLE (Non-Executive), 28 Pembroke Square, London W8.  
RAYMOND INGHAM, Clayton Hey House, Ribchester Road, Clayton-le-Dale, Blackburn, Lancs.

### SECRETARY AND REGISTERED OFFICE

MICHAEL GLYN, F.C.A., 37/39 High Holborn, London WC1V 6AN.

### AUDITORS

P. F. PIERCE & CO., Chartered Accountants, Milshaw House, 161 Whalley Road, Accrington, Lancs. BB5 1DS.

### SOLICITORS

SIMMONS & SIMMONS, 14 Dominion Street, London EC2M 2RJ.  
BARLOW ROWLAND & CO., 18 St. James Street, Accrington, Lancs. BB5 1NY.

### BANKERS

LLOYDS BANK LIMITED, Whalley Road, Accrington, Lancs. BB5 1AB.  
NATIONAL WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED, P.O. Box No. 38, 81 High Street, Bedford MK40 1NH.

### REGISTRARS

NATIONAL WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED, REGISTRARS DEPARTMENT, P.O. Box No. 82, National Westminster Court, 37 Broad Street, Bristol BS99 7NH.

### BROKERS

HALL, GRAHAM, BRADFORD & CO., 15 Copthall Avenue, London EC2R 7BU and The Stock Exchange.  
HANSON & CO., Pendle House, 73 Preston New Road, Blackburn, Lancs. BB2 6BA and at York, Doncaster, Preston, Lancaster and The Stock Exchange.

### TERMS OF MERGER

The Company was incorporated on 18th May, 1977 to effect the merger of Riley and Headcrest by making offers ("the offers") for the whole of the issued share capital of Riley other than that owned by Headcrest and the whole of the issued share capital of Headcrest. The offers were contained in a letter to the shareholders of both companies dated 17th June, 1977. In addition offers ("the stock offers") were made for the Riley stock and the Headcrest stock.

Under the terms of the offers, the ordinary shareholders of Riley (other than Headcrest) and Headcrest are entitled to a total of 3,600,000 and 1,408,685 Ordinary shares of 10p each in the Company respectively. Under the terms of the stock offers the holders of the Riley stock and of the Headcrest stock are entitled to a total of £39,979 nominal and £119,982 nominal respectively of 12 per cent. Convertible Unsecured Loan Stock 1985 of the Company (the "convertible stock"). It is not intended to seek a listing for the convertible stock but listing will be sought for the Ordinary shares of the Company allotted upon the exercise of the conversion rights.

The offers and the stock offers remain open for acceptance and it is the intention of the Company to acquire any outstanding shares of Riley (other than those owned by Headcrest) and Headcrest under the provisions of Section 209 of the Companies Act, 1948. At 13th July, 1977 acceptances had been received in respect of 891,570 existing Ordinary shares of Riley (99.1 per cent. of the existing shares the subject of the offer) 3,695,637 Ordinary shares of Headcrest (87.4 per cent. of the issued share capital) £58,866 nominal Riley stock (98.1 per cent.) and £117,982 nominal Headcrest stock (98.3 per cent.).

### HISTORY AND BUSINESS

#### Riley

Riley was incorporated in 1897 to manufacture and retail billiard tables and sports goods. In 1910 the Company began to operate billiard halls and in 1946 the repair and maintenance department was established. In 1954 the Company diversified by the acquisition of C. D. Pierce & Son Limited, an old established upholstery manufacturing company, followed shortly by the acquisition of Stevens & Mercer Limited, a chair frame manufacturing company. Early in 1977 the group commenced to supply and operate pool tables through its subsidiary Riley Pool Limited.

The activities of Riley and its subsidiaries ("the Riley Group") now fall into two main categories, namely the snooker business and the manufacture of furniture. E. J. Riley (Billiards) Limited manufactures and sells a variety of billiard tables, approximately 50 per cent. of which are currently exported. This subsidiary also provides a comprehensive maintenance service of billiard tables on a 3 and 4 year contract basis, providing for renewal of specific parts at predetermined intervals and also for overall maintenance. This company at present services over 3,000 tables under maintenance contracts. A repair and maintenance service is also provided for tables not under contract. The sale and maintenance of billiard tables and accessories is carried on through six branch offices which are located so as to serve efficiently the whole of Great Britain. Riley Snooker Clubs Limited owns and manages 23 snooker clubs designed to provide well-equipped and congenial surroundings in which the game can be enjoyed and in which this subsidiary has installed approximately 300 of its own billiard tables and employs a staff of over 100. These clubs are only open to members and most of them are equipped with gaming machines and some with licensed bars.

The other main activity in the Riley Group is the design and manufacture of upholstered furniture. C. D. Pierce & Son Limited operates through 3 factories in the Accrington area, where it produces a varied range of domestic upholstered furniture. It sells mainly to retailers throughout Great Britain and currently has over 2,000 accounts. Stevens & Mercer Limited produces at its factory in Accrington the wooden frames used by C. D. Pierce & Son Limited in the manufacture of its furniture and also the wooden parts for the billiard tables produced by E. J. Riley (Billiards) Limited.

#### Headcrest

Headcrest was incorporated in 1921 and is an investment holding company. In 1972 Headcrest acquired Tierdene Limited ("Tierdene") which is also an investment holding company, providing management services and having shareholding interests in associated companies (details of which are set out in Note 2 to Net Tangible Assets under Financial Information) whose principal activities are the sale of glass and chinaware and the manufacture of rigid polyurethane foam, which is a foam for thermal insulation and buoyancy supplied to the petro-chemical industries and for use in low temperature and marine appliances. In June 1974 Headcrest acquired 25 per cent. of the share capital of Riley, the consideration for which was the issue of £119,982 nominal of Headcrest stock.

Headcrest has two other wholly-owned subsidiaries, Westdock, to which a Receiver was appointed in October 1975, and Kendon which went into liquidation in March 1976. Provision for the losses arising as a result of the closure of these two companies has been made in Headcrest's accounts.

### MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEES

Mr. J. W. Hindle, who is 62, joined Riley in 1952 and is presently Chairman of Riley.

Mr. A. R. Deal, aged 41, joined Headcrest in 1972, is a Chartered Accountant and is presently Chairman of Headcrest.

Mr. D. C. K. Browning, who is aged 55, joined Riley in 1947 and is the director responsible for the manufacture and maintenance of billiard tables.

Mr. J. Slater, who is aged 55, joined C. D. Pierce & Son Limited in 1950 and is the director responsible for the furniture division.

Mr. M. Glyn, aged 37, is a Chartered Accountant. He joined Headcrest in 1974.

Mr. H. W. Abbey, aged 52 and Mr. D. D. de Carle, aged 50 are non-executive directors of Riley and Headcrest respectively and will act in an advisory capacity to the Company. Mr. de Carle is a solicitor.

Mr. R. Ingham, aged 46, joined Riley in 1975 and is the director responsible for snooker clubs.

The directors of the Company are all directors either of Riley or of Headcrest. The Company and its subsidiaries together employ approximately 480 people.

### PROSPECTS AND DIVIDENDS

It is the Board's intention to continue and to expand the businesses of both Riley and Headcrest, particularly those activities carried on by Riley.

The Board intends to prepare accounts of the Company for the period from 18th May, 1977, the date of incorporation, to 31st July, 1977. Accounts for the first full year of operations will be made up to 31st July, 1978.

As can be seen from the pro forma financial information given below the combined net profits before taxation of Riley and Headcrest for the six months ended 31st January, 1977 were £255,000. Trading since that date has continued at a satisfactory level.

In the absence of unforeseen circumstances, the directors of the Company intend to recommend an aggregate dividend of 2.5p. per share in respect of the year ending 31st July, 1978. The total dividend together with its associated tax credit would amount to 3.846p per share. It is intended that an interim dividend would be paid in July and final dividend would be paid in January in each year commencing with an interim dividend in July 1978.

No dividend will be paid in respect of the period to 31st July, 1977.

### FINANCIAL INFORMATION REGARDING RILEY, HEADCREST AND THE COMPANY

#### A. Riley

##### 1. Accountants' Report

The following is a copy of a report by Messrs. P. F. Pierce & Co., Chartered Accountants, of Milshaw House, 161 Whalley Road, Accrington, Lancs. BB5 1DS.

The Directors,  
E. J. Riley Holdings Limited  
37/39 High Holborn,  
London WC1V 6AN.

15th July, 1977

Gentlemen,

We have examined the books and notified accounts of E. J. Riley Limited ("Riley") and its subsidiary companies for the periods stated below during which time we have been auditors for all the companies within the Group.

The accounts and notes set out below are based on the audited accounts which have been prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of certain properties to which reference is made, and, after making such adjustments as we consider appropriate, in our opinion give:

- a true and fair view of the profits and losses of the Group for the five years ended 31st July, 1976, and the six months ended 31st January, 1977, and
- a fair summary of the net tangible assets of the Group as at the dates stated below.

This Report is made in connection with a proposal by E. J. Riley Holdings Limited to acquire the whole of the issued share capital of Riley not owned by Headcrest Investments Limited ("Headcrest"). As Headcrest owns 25 per cent. of the issued share capital of Riley, for the purposes of Part II (2)(1) of the Third Schedule to the Companies Act 1948, the retained profits and the net tangible assets shown below would, as to 25 per cent. thereof, have concerned Headcrest and, as to 75 per cent. thereof, have concerned the members of E. J. Riley Holdings Limited if the latter company had at all material times held the shares to be acquired.

#### Accounting Policies

##### (a) Basis of consolidation.

The group accounts are the result of the consolidation of Riley and its subsidiaries, all of which were wholly owned during the relevant periods.

##### (b) Depreciation.

Depreciation of plant, equipment and vehicles is calculated at rates to write off their cost over their estimated useful lives. Depreciation of short leasehold property is at rates calculated to write off the cost over the terms of the leases. Freehold and long leasehold land and buildings are not depreciated except for one property on which depreciation of 4 per cent. per annum on cost was charged up to 31st July, 1973.

##### (c) Stock and work in progress.

Stock and work in progress have been valued consistently over the period at the lower of cost and estimated net realisable value.

##### (d) Deferred taxation.

Provision is made at the current rate of tax on the amount of profit on which tax has been deferred or recovered in respect of the increase in the values of stocks and on the increase of the balance sheet values of the fixed assets on which capital allowances are claimable (excluding industrial buildings) over their tax written down values. In view of the intended continuity of use of the industrial buildings, the deferred taxation element which would arise from their inclusion and also from the revaluation of properties was considered to be unnecessary.

#### (e) Turnover

Turnover represents the net invoiced values excluding VAT to outside customers in the ordinary course of business for goods supplied.

#### Group Profit and Loss Accounts

	Notes	1972 £'000	1973 £'000	1974 £'000	1975 £'000	1976 £'000	1977 £'000	6 months to 31st January 1977 £'000
Turnover	1	1,469	2,032	2,413	4,130	3,710	2,548	2,097
Cost of sales		1,368	1,812	2,174	3,778	3,432	2,097	
Profit before taxation and extraordinary items	2	86	220	239	351	278	251	142
Taxation		42	128	133	177	104		
Profit after taxation but before extraordinary items		44	92	106	174	174	109	
Extraordinary items after tax		(15)	(2)	(10)	(17)	(21)	(15)	
Dividends	3	(15)	(16)	(18)	(17)	(21)	(15)	
Retained profits		39	74	60	157	153	79	
Debit with in the accounts of:								
Riley		1	45	38	144	79	25	
Subsidiary companies		38	29	22	13	74	72	
		39	74	60	167	153	80	
Dividend rate (pence)		12.5%	18%	18.6%	21.5%	28.5%		

هنا من الأصل











# EEC delays decision on New Zealand butter

By Guy de Jonquieres, Common Market Correspondent

BRUSSELS, July 19. NEW ZEALAND'S hopes of securing early EEC approval of its butter exports to the European Community have been dashed by a decision to delay the decision until late September.

The delay was decided by the Ministers of the Nine, who met in Brussels on July 19. The Ministers of the Nine postponed a decision until late September.

Mr. John Silkin, the U.K. Minister of Agriculture, said it seemed a sensible step to postpone the decision until late September. He said the Ministers of the Nine had agreed to postpone the decision until late September.

Mr. Silkin said the Ministers of the Nine had agreed to postpone the decision until late September. He said the Ministers of the Nine had agreed to postpone the decision until late September.

# The bumper harvest that never was

By a Special Correspondent in Peking

CHINA HAS bought a record 7m. in some places. Usually well enough grain to feed the people for three years, in the event of a bumper harvest. This is the 53m. inhabitants, near to Hong Kong, expected to be the bumper harvest.

Immediately after Chiang Kai-shek's army was driven out of the mainland in October, however, China was in the market for wheat, purchasing 500,000 tonnes from Australia in November.

It is not clear whether current wheat purchases are designed to feed the population now or to shore up falling stocks which China has contracted to buy a massive 11.5m. tonnes, mainly from Australia, Canada and Argentina.

Australia has been a big beneficiary of this buying spree. The most recent deal, concluded last month with the Australian Wheat Board, was for 3m. tonnes valued at \$280m. The deal fell well short of the total of 11.5m. tonnes for the period under a long-term agreement which ended last December.

In addition the Chinese bought a further 2m. tonnes from Australia earlier this year.

# Probe into potato ban 'dodgers'

By Christopher Parkes

THE MINISTRY of Agriculture is investigating reports that illegal imports of Belgian potatoes are being sold in the Midlands and North England under Dutch labels.

While imports are allowed into the U.K. from Holland, Belgium supplies are banned because of the danger of spreading the tuber disease, bacterial ringrot, which is endemic in Belgium.

Suspicion was first aroused by reports of bags of early potatoes, labelled "Dutch", being sold in the Midlands and North England.

Since the time similar potatoes were fetching around £185 a tonne in Holland, traders were puzzled.

Potato Markets Report, an industry weekly, suggests that the potatoes being sold in Britain at such low prices were in fact reports of supplies taken into Holland from Belgium.

Belgian dealers were known to have some potatoes available for about £40 a tonne.

# CHINESE GRAIN PURCHASES

# The bumper harvest that never was

By a Special Correspondent in Peking

CHINA HAS bought a record 7m. in some places. Usually well enough grain to feed the people for three years, in the event of a bumper harvest. This is the 53m. inhabitants, near to Hong Kong, expected to be the bumper harvest.

Immediately after Chiang Kai-shek's army was driven out of the mainland in October, however, China was in the market for wheat, purchasing 500,000 tonnes from Australia in November.

It is not clear whether current wheat purchases are designed to feed the population now or to shore up falling stocks which China has contracted to buy a massive 11.5m. tonnes, mainly from Australia, Canada and Argentina.

Australia has been a big beneficiary of this buying spree. The most recent deal, concluded last month with the Australian Wheat Board, was for 3m. tonnes valued at \$280m. The deal fell well short of the total of 11.5m. tonnes for the period under a long-term agreement which ended last December.

In addition the Chinese bought a further 2m. tonnes from Australia earlier this year.

# Big rise in grain crop forecasts

By Our Commodities Staff

THE U.S. Department of Agriculture has increased its forecasts of world wheat and feedgrains production this year by almost 10m. tonnes, according to the Department's estimates.

The Department's estimates for the 1977-78 season at 691.5m. tonnes, compared with its prediction of only 684.3m. tonnes made in the middle of last month.

Much of the increase—3.8m. tonnes—is attributed to the U.S. and the Department has also raised its estimates of Soviet output from 95m. to 100m. tonnes.

There are significant cuts in the figures for Thailand and Argentina.

The estimates for West Europe remain unchanged at 54.6m. tonnes of feedgrain. The latest figures put world output last season at 692.1m. tonnes.

Global production of wheat and wheat flour is now estimated at 1.1m. tonnes last year. This forecast is 2.5m. tonnes higher than the estimate the Department issued last month.

In its first projections of the new season rice crop the department says that world output will be 347m. tonnes, about 7m. tonnes more than last year.

Increases in output are expected in China (2m. tonnes more than last year), Japan (+500,000 tonnes), Brazil (+1.2m. tonnes), and Indonesia.

The department has also registered a significant increase in the forecast consumption of feedgrain in the new season over its mid-June estimate. It now says world use will be 671.1m. tonnes. This compares with an estimate of 664.5m. tonnes last month and the 673.9m. tonnes consumed worldwide in the 1976-77 season.

Because there is no country-by-country breakdown of forecasts in the latest figures, it is impossible to pinpoint precisely where the main increase in consumption will occur.

However, the department has revised slightly upwards its June estimates of feedgrain imports by some of the main world exporters, including the U.S., European bloc and Japan.

The forecast for the Soviet Union is unchanged and that for "East Europe" down a little at 6.5m. tonnes.

China is expected to increase its total wheat and wheat flour output to 9.5m. tonnes compared with 8.5m. tonnes bought abroad last season.

# Adequate jute crop predicted

By Rhys David

AN ADEQUATE crop of raw jute for world needs was forecast by Mr. M. H. Christy, secretary to the Ministry of Jute, Bangladesh, on a visit to Dundee yesterday.

Bangladesh supplies about 90 per cent of the world's raw jute exports and Mr. Christy said that a bigger acreage of jute had been sown this year. Total plantings were 1.8m. acres, he said, compared with 1.5m. acres last year.

Bad weather had affected early sowing and this had led to exaggerated fears of a crop as low as 4m. bales. Conditions had improved, however, in recent weeks.

The expectation was a crop of 5.5m. bales, which, together with 1m. carried over from the previous crop, would leave 2.5m. bales for exports.

"There should be no cause for anxiety," Mr. Christy said. "It will not be a big crop, but taking into account the quiet market situation, we think it will be enough."

In Dundee, centre of the U.K. jute industry, substantial stocks of fibre are being held. Currently, the industry is going through a quiet period as a result of a demand from the carpet industry.

# Drought

Provincial reports of spring harvests are now optimistic, but that does not mean that the Government feels that overall the harvest will be a good one.

# Phoney

The situation was now seen as not quite so excellent. Public admissions that phoney statistics were cooked up in the provinces are now being made. A radio broadcast from Kansu province said people had tried to glamorise the picture, claiming grain yields had risen when over the last three years they had actually fallen.

# li smelter agreed

Commodities Staff

AI Government and the Company, a subsidiary of the U.S., have agreed to establish a \$80m. zinc smelter in Thailand.

The project, which is expected to be completed within three years, will have an annual capacity of 100,000 tonnes.

The Kennecott Corporation said its domestic copper plant had ended, reports the end of the industrial high being nearly three years.

The project is subject to ratification by members of the U.S. Ray Mines division.

# Sugar export tax plan

years, informed sources said.

THE U.S. is expected to propose that a levy should be imposed on all sugar exports to finance reserve stocks in a new international sugar agreement.

Ten days of talks begin in London to-day under the chairmanship of Mr. Ernest Jones, International Sugar Organisation executive director, who was in charge of the six-week UN sugar conference in Geneva in April and May.

The U.S. proposal would be for a levy of \$4 a tonne on all sugar traded in the free market so that reserve stocks of 30m. tonnes could be built up within three years, informed sources said.

The levy is based on an estimated cost of warehousing sugar at under one cent per lb.

Under the U.S. proposal the levies would be used to provide interest-free loans to the exporting countries which held the reserves.

Reserve stocks would be used as a means of stabilising sugar prices. The loans issued to cover warehousing costs would be repaid when sugar prices rose to a pre-determined level, thus encouraging the sale of the sugar.

# New moves over farm tariff talks

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

FOR THE first time in the drawn-out submission of offers by next January 15.

The move was made in a meeting of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations Group on Agriculture and Fisheries, which met in Geneva on July 19.

The U.S. to-day called on all participating countries to submit their requests concerning agricultural products by November 1 and that this should be followed by a break-through in agriculture—by far the most difficult area in the negotiations—could provide impetus for more general progress on industrial tariffs and non-tariff barriers.

Today's meeting adjourned shortly after the presentation of the American proposals, but reaction from other delegations is expected when it resumes tomorrow.

# New moves over farm tariff talks

BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

FOR THE first time in the drawn-out submission of offers by next January 15.

The move was made in a meeting of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations Group on Agriculture and Fisheries, which met in Geneva on July 19.

The U.S. to-day called on all participating countries to submit their requests concerning agricultural products by November 1 and that this should be followed by a break-through in agriculture—by far the most difficult area in the negotiations—could provide impetus for more general progress on industrial tariffs and non-tariff barriers.

Today's meeting adjourned shortly after the presentation of the American proposals, but reaction from other delegations is expected when it resumes tomorrow.

# MODITY MARKET REPORTS AND PRICES

# WHEAT & FLOUR OUTLOOK

AVAILABLE—WRITE OR PHONE  
Commodity Services Limited, World Trade Centre,  
London E.C. 9A.A. 01-488 3232.

PART OF THE CONTINENTAL GRAIN COMPANY GROUP

## DENTIAL PROPERTY

**Residenza**  
Market Street, London E.C. 4

**SILVER**  
Silver was fixed 2.85p an ounce for delivery in the London market yesterday, at 2.85p. U.S. silver was fixed at 2.85p an ounce, the same as the fixing levels in the London market. The London market was fixed at 2.85p an ounce, the same as the fixing levels in the London market. The London market was fixed at 2.85p an ounce, the same as the fixing levels in the London market.

Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.00) unwashed  
Arabic 24.50 (34.0



# Stock Exchange Report

## Dull trend in markets continues as buyers hold off

### Share index down 4.2 at 446.3—Falls of ½ in Gilts

Account Dealing Dates  
First Declared Last Account  
Dealings Date Dealings Day  
July 11 July 22 Aug. 2  
July 25 Aug. 4 Aug. 5 Aug. 15  
Aug. 8 Aug. 19 Aug. 31  
\*A share of 100 shares may be dealt in  
from 7.30 a.m. to 1.00 p.m. on business days  
Stock markets remained uneasy  
in front of today's "confidence"  
vote in the Commons on the  
Government's economic strategy,  
buyers being prepared to wait  
until the outcome of this  
immediate political challenge, but  
also a clearer assessment of the  
unions' opposition to the Chancellor's  
pay guidelines for the coming year.

British Funds remained friendly  
on continuing fears of an  
excessive round of wage settle-  
ments, which in turn would lead  
to an upturn both in the rate of  
inflation and in interest rates.  
In contrast to the previous day,  
the heaviest losses, extending  
to 1.5 per cent, were recorded at the  
shorter end of the market, while the  
longer-dated issues limited to  
a 0.5 per cent fall. The 10-year  
index gave up 0.25 per cent at 66.60  
for a fall of 1.30 over the past  
three trading days.  
The other funds were again  
subject to small selling and, with  
buyers continuing to hold off,  
prices drifted lower. A small  
share developed around lunch-time,  
but this proved short-lived and  
small quotations were around the  
day's lowest, leaving the FT 30  
share index down 4.2 more at  
446.3 for a two-day reaction of  
4.6. Secondary issues followed in  
the wake of the leaders with the  
result that features were few and  
far between. The slightly easier  
trend prevailed in the Government  
equity share was reflected in  
loss of 0.6 per cent to 187.94 in the  
FT-Actuaries All-Share index; falls  
were in a majority over rises by  
about three-to-one in FT-quoted  
Industrial. Official markings of  
5.875 compared with 5.320 on  
Monday and 4.808 a week ago.

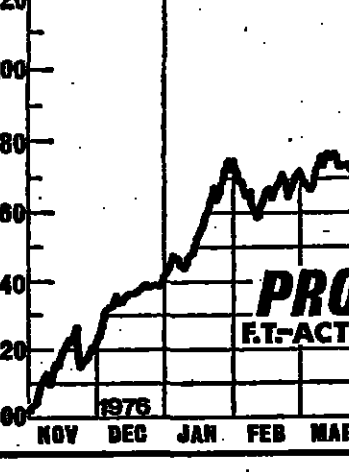
**Gilts still uneasy**  
The twin fears of higher interest  
rates, although Minimum  
Lending Rate is not expected to  
rise this week, and an eventual  
acceleration in the U.K. rate of  
inflation through increased pay  
demands were broadly responsible  
for continued unease in British  
Funds. Short-dated maturities  
suffered the brunt of yesterday's  
selling pressure because of the  
revived speculation concerning  
MLR and several attempts to rally  
were short-lived with the result  
that late quotations were the day's  
lowest, being a maximum of 1  
down on the previous close.  
Longer issues began almost  
easier and did little thereafter  
which was a relief after Monday's

sharp reaction, but the absence  
of any near-covering was not an  
encouraging sign and might  
presage a further decline. Corpora-  
tions appeared more steady than  
the main funds and closed with  
only occasional losses, but  
Southern Rhodesian bonds were  
unsettled by Mr. Smith's declara-  
tion of not much hope of a  
successful outcome to the settle-  
ment negotiations and lost two  
points or so; the 2 per cent,  
1985-70, issue shed 2 1/2 to 237.  
Conditions became a little more  
lively in the investment currency  
market owing to institutional and  
other demand which absorbed  
offerings released by overseas  
activity in South African Gold  
shares. The premium, as a result,  
moved up to 118 1/2 per cent, before  
closing at 119 1/2 per cent.  
Yesterday's SE conversion  
factor was 0.716 (0.718).

**Banks quiet**  
Once again, little interest was  
shown in the clearing banks  
Lloyds which, with Midland, open  
the interim dividend season on  
Friday, hardened 2 to 200, while  
the other closed unaltered at  
200. Elsewhere, falls of around 15  
were recorded in some Australian  
issues which included Bank of  
New South Wales, 170, and  
Commercial Bank of Australia,  
250. Union Discount edged  
down 3 to 340 in front of today's  
first-half figures.

Basic conditions prevailed in  
insurance where Royal and Sun  
Alliance both lost 4 to 330 and  
430p respectively.  
Whitbread A featured Breweries  
with a fall of 4 to 770 in break  
trading following the chairman's  
statement at the annual meet-  
ing. Bass Charrington eased 3  
to 116p. Allied closed a penny  
cheaper at 72p and Scott & Scott  
lost 1 1/2 to 100p. Newcastles  
ended easier for choice after quiet trade.  
Magnum and Southern were  
notable for a decline of 6 to 145p  
on disappointment with the  
results and HAT Group were 3  
down at 40p for a similar reason.  
H. and R. Johnson-Richards Ties  
also failed to be impressed by  
other casualties in Chemicals in-  
cluded Flouros, 9 off at 330p, and  
Allied Colloids, which fell 6 to  
215p.  
Small selling and the lack of  
support prompted a fresh decline  
of 3 to 380p, after 384p, in ICI.  
Other casualties in Chemicals in-  
cluded Flouros, 9 off at 330p, and  
Allied Colloids, which fell 6 to  
215p.  
Optimism for Reynolds Parsons  
following the award of the Drax B

power plant contract failed to  
last and on consideration of the  
general, the shares lost 8 to 174p  
for a two-day fall of 6. GEC  
continued to hold up relatively  
well and closed with a net fall of  
only 3 at 202p, after 200p. Other  
leading Electricals to lose ground  
included EMI, 215p, and BICC,  
110p, both 5 lower, while Plessey,  
52p, shed 3. Elsewhere, Ward and  
Goldstone, 5 down at 107p in  
front of the preliminary figures  
held at that level after the  
announcement. Jones Stroud



ended 1 1/2 to 640p despite the  
higher profits and increased divi-  
dend, while Astra Industrial shed  
a penny to 16p following the  
annual results.  
The Store majors continued  
to have a lack of support. Ahead  
of to-morrow's preliminary  
results, Gussies "A" closed 2  
easier at 223p, Marks and Spencer  
shed 3 to 116p and Mothercare  
4 to 145p.  
Features were few and far  
between in the Engineering sector.  
Still reflecting reports that  
a large line of stock had  
changed hands outside the market  
last week, Fairley receded 4 more  
to 66p; the preliminary figures are  
due today. Peter Brotherhood  
gave up a like amount to 92p on  
the disappointing results, while  
Batterfield Harvey, still on  
adverse comment, softened 2  
more to 35p. Matthew Hall lost  
4 to 107p and Avery finished 3  
lower at 135p. Further considera-  
tion of the first-half profits set-  
back left Howard Machinery down  
2 more at 35p, for a two-day  
loss of 11 but press comment  
on the record profits helped W. E.  
Norlon harden 2 to 144p. Marked  
up 5 late on Monday after news  
of the bid discussions currently  
taking place with Cooper In-  
dustries, Jevons Cooper hardened

a penny more to 50p. Leaders to  
ease included GKN and Hawker  
both 4 lower at 320p and 174p  
respectively.  
Foods had an easier bias. Tate  
and Lyle remained on offer, losing  
8 to 195p for a two-day fall of 10.  
Associated Dairies lost 3 to 290p,  
while Associated Foodstuffs, 40p,  
and J. B. Eastwood, 78p, shed  
apiece. Kratos, at 240p, gave up  
2 of the previous day's rise of 2 1/2.  
Matthews Holdings were also  
marginally easier at 50p despite  
press suggestions that an agreed  
bid of 55p a share from Thomas

while among other foreign issues,  
Stelm Manufacturing dipped 7 to  
45p. Myson shed 2 to 50p on the  
official statement that no bid  
approach had been made to the  
company.  
Interest in Motors and Distribu-  
tors subsided and prices drifted  
close with modest falls. Lucas In-  
dustries ended a penny cheaper at  
238p, while Associated Engineering,  
108p, and Zenith Carburators,  
107p, gave up 2 apiece. Har-  
wells reflected disappointment  
with the dividend announcement  
and reacted 3 to 62p.  
Newspapers were once again  
notable only for marginal eases  
in News and Sun-oriented stocks.  
Thomson were 2 lower at 60p  
and Daily Mail "A" 3 off at 265p,  
while Associated cheapened a  
penny to 185p.

**Siebens (U.K.) jump**  
Leading Oils moved with a  
narrow price band. British Pe-  
troleum hardened 4 to 514p, while  
Shell closed unaltered at 558p.  
Both Tricestrol and Ultramar shed  
one point each to close un-  
changed at 188p and 160p respec-  
tively, but LASMO Oils held at  
330p and the Ordinary hardened  
2 to 176p. Siebens (U.K.) were a  
good feature on hopes concern-  
ing the new oil-orientated stock.  
They were 2 lower at 60p  
and Daily Mail "A" 3 off at 265p,  
while Associated cheapened a  
penny to 185p.  
Properties found little inspira-  
tion, and with the absence of  
support, Berkeley Hamble rose 6  
more to 80p, while Eastman  
declined 5 to 460p. Otherwise  
losses were usually limited to a  
penny or two. Land Securities  
shed 2 to 77p, as did Samuel,  
70p, and Great Portland, 58p,  
the last named despite an en-  
couraging statement by the chair-  
man.  
Overseas Traders were inclined  
easier. S. and W. Bedford rose  
3 to 138p, while similar losses  
were seen in James Finlay, 238p,  
and Gill and Duffus, 232p. S. &  
Darby, however, resisted the trend  
with a rise of 4 to 138p.  
London-registered Financials  
gained ground following the  
better trend in Golds and the  
firmer tendency in base-metal  
prices. Gold-Fields rose 7 to 151p,  
while following the annual meet-  
ing, Working Oil, Allied Invest-  
ment, and Charterhouse, 130p,  
the other hand Rio Tinto-Zinc  
eased 2 to 204p in line with the  
trend in U.K. equities.  
Coppers were neglected but  
this moved a little reflecting the  
improvement in the metal price in  
Penang and on the London Metal  
Exchange. Malayan Tin advanced  
8 to a new high of 293p and  
Cobalt closed 5 up at a 1977 high  
of 140p.

**Options traded**  
First Last For  
Deal Deal- Declara- Settle-  
ings tion ment  
July 5 July 18 Oct 19 Oct 11  
July 19 Aug. 1 Oct. 13 Oct. 25  
Aug. 2 Aug. 15 Oct. 8  
For details, see end  
of Share Information Service  
Calls were dealt in J. Brown,  
British Land, Adda International,  
BP partly-paid, Swan Hunter,  
Burton A. Charterhouse Finance,  
Working Oil, Allied Invest-  
ment, Charterhouse, 130p,  
Burton Oil, Berry, Wiggins,  
Tunnel B. French, Kier, Inter-  
national Combustion, Harris and  
Sheldon, MAT Group, Silver-  
mines, Premier Consolidated Oil  
and Capital and Counties. A put  
was done in ICI, while Doubles  
were arranged in Eastern Pro-  
duce. Capital and Counties  
British Land, Adda International,

**RECENT ISSUES**  
**EQUITIES**  
Issue Price 1977 High Low  
945 300 1977 1976 1975 1974 1973 1972 1971 1970 1969 1968 1967 1966 1965 1964 1963 1962 1961 1960 1959 1958 1957 1956 1955 1954 1953 1952 1951 1950 1949 1948 1947 1946 1945 1944 1943 1942 1941 1940 1939 1938 1937 1936 1935 1934 1933 1932 1931 1930 1929 1928 1927 1926 1925 1924 1923 1922 1921 1920 1919 1918 1917 1916 1915 1914 1913 1912 1911 1910 1909 1908 1907 1906 1905 1904 1903 1902 1901 1900 1899 1898 1897 1896 1895 1894 1893 1892 1891 1890 1889 1888 1887 1886 1885 1884 1883 1882 1881 1880 1879 1878 1877 1876 1875 1874 1873 1872 1871 1870 1869 1868 1867 1866 1865 1864 1863 1862 1861 1860 1859 1858 1857 1856 1855 1854 1853 1852 1851 1850 1849 1848 1847 1846 1845 1844 1843 1842 1841 1840 1839 1838 1837 1836 1835 1834 1833 1832 1831 1830 1829 1828 1827 1826 1825 1824 1823 1822 1821 1820 1819 1818 1817 1816 1815 1814 1813 1812 1811 1810 1809 1808 1807 1806 1805 1804 1803 1802 1801 1800 1799 1798 1797 1796 1795 1794 1793 1792 1791 1790 1789 1788 1787 1786 1785 1784 1783 1782 1781 1780 1779 1778 1777 1776 1775 1774 1773 1772 1771 1770 1769 1768 1767 1766 1765 1764 1763 1762 1761 1760 1759 1758 1757 1756 1755 1754 1753 1752 1751 1750 1749 1748 1747 1746 1745 1744 1743 1742 1741 1740 1739 1738 1737 1736 1735 1734 1733 1732 1731 1730 1729 1728 1727 1726 1725 1724 1723 1722 1721 1720 1719 1718 1717 1716 1715 1714 1713 1712 1711 1710 1709 1708 1707 1706 1705 1704 1703 1702 1701 1700 1699 1698 1697 1696 1695 1694 1693 1692 1691 1690 1689 1688 1687 1686 1685 1684 1683 1682 1681 1680 1679 1678 1677 1676 1675 1674 1673 1672 1671 1670 1669 1668 1667 1666 1665 1664 1663 1662 1661 1660 1659 1658 1657 1656 1655 1654 1653 1652 1651 1650 1649 1648 1647 1646 1645 1644 1643 1642 1641 1640 1639 1638 1637 1636 1635 1634 1633 1632 1631 1630 1629 1628 1627 1626 1625 1624 1623 1622 1621 1620 1619 1618 1617 1616 1615 1614 1613 1612 1611 1610 1609 1608 1607 1606 1605 1604 1603 1602 1601 1600 1599 1598 1597 1596 1595 1594 1593 1592 1591 1590 1589 1588 1587 1586 1585 1584 1583 1582 1581 1580 1579 1578 1577 1576 1575 1574 1573 1572 1571 1570 1569 1568 1567 1566 1565 1564 1563 1562 1561 1560 1559 1558 1557 1556 1555 1554 1553 1552 1551 1550 1549 1548 1547 1546 1545 1544 1543 1542 1541 1540 1539 1538 1537 1536 1535 1534 1533 1532 1531 1530 1529 1528 1527 1526 1525 1524 1523 1522 1521 1520 1519 1518 1517 1516 1515 1514 1513 1512 1511 1510 1509 1508 1507 1506 1505 1504 1503 1502 1501 1500 1499 1498 1497 1496 1495 1494 1493 1492 1491 1490 1489 1488 1487 1486 1485 1484 1483 1482 1481 1480 1479 1478 1477 1476 1475 1474 1473 1472 1471 1470 1469 1468 1467 1466 1465 1464 1463 1462 1461 1460 1459 1458 1457 1456 1455 1454 1453 1452 1451 1450 1449 1448 1447 1446 1445 1444 1443 1442 1441 1440 1439 1438 1437 1436 1435 1434 1433 1432 1431 1430 1429 1428 1427 1426 1425 1424 1423 1422 1421 1420 1419 1418 1417 1416 1415 1414 1413 1412 1411 1410 1409 1408 1407 1406 1405 1404 1403 1402 1401 1400 1399 1398 1397 1396 1395 1394 1393 1392 1391 1390 1389 1388 1387 1386 1385 1384 1383 1382 1381 1380 1379 1378 1377 1376 1375 1374 1373 1372 1371 1370 1369 1368 1367 1366 1365 1364 1363 1362 1361 1360 1359 1358 1357 1356 1355 1354 1353 1352 1351 1350 1349 1348 1347 1346 1345 1344 1343 1342 1341 1340 1339 1338 1337 1336 1335 1334 1333 1332 1331 1330 1329 1328 1327 1326 1325 1324 1323 1322 1321 1320 1319 1318 1317 1316 1315 1314 1313 1312 1311 1310 1309 1308 1307 1306 1305 1304 1303 1302 1301 1300 1299 1298 1297 1296 1295 1294 1293 1292 1291 1290 1289 1288 1287 1286 1285 1284 1283 1282 1281 1280 1279 1278 1277 1276 1275 1274 1273 1272 1271 1270 1269 1268 1267 1266 1265 1264 1263 1262 1261 1260 1259 1258 1257 1256 1255 1254 1253 1252 1251 1250 1249 1248 1247 1246 1245 1244 1243 1242 1241 1240 1239 1238 1237 1236 1235 1234 1233 1232 1231 1230 1229 1228 1227 1226 1225 1224 1223 1222 1221 1220 1219 1218 1217 1216 1215 1214 1213 1212 1211 1210 1209 1208 1207 1206 1205 1204 1203 1202 1201 1200 1199 1198 1197 1196 1195 1194 1193 1192 1191 1190 1189 1188 1187 1186 1185 1184 1183 1182 1181 1180 1179 1178 1177 1176 1175 1174 1173 1172 1171 1170 1169 1168 1167 1166 1165 1164 1163 1162 1161 1160 1159 1158 1157 1156 1155 1154 1153 1152 1151 1150 1149 1148 1147 1146 1145 1144 1143 1142 1141 1140 1139 1138 1137 1136 1135 1134 1133 1132 1131 1130 1129 1128 1127 1126 1125 1124 1123 1122 1121 1120 1119 1118 1117 1116 1115 1114 1113 1112 1111 1110 1109 1108 1107 1106 1105 1104 1103 1102 1101 1100 1099 1098 1097 1096 1095 1094 1093 1092 1091 1090 1089 1088 1087 1086 1085 1084 1083 1082 1081 1080 1079 1078 1077 1076 1075 1074 1073 1072 1071 1070 1069 1068 1067 1066 1065 1064 1063 1062 1061 1060 1059 1058 1057 1056 1055 1054 1053 1052 1051 1050 1049 1048 1047 1046 1045 1044 1043 1042 1041 1040 1039 1038 1037 1036 1035 1034 1033 1032 1031 1030 1029 1028 1027 1026 1025 1024 1023 1022 1021 1020 1019 1018 1017 1016 1015 1014 1013 1012 1011 1010 1009 1008 1007 1006 1005 1004 1003 1002 1001 1000 999 998 997 996 995 994 993 992 991 990 989 988 987 986 985 984 983 982 981 980 979 978 977 976 975 974 973 972 971 970 969 968 967 966 965 964 963 962 961 960 959 958 957 956 955 954 953 952 951 950 949 948 947 946 945 944 943 942 941 940 939 938 937 936 935 934 933 932 931 930 929 928 927 926 925 924 923 922 921 920 919 918 917 916 915 914 913 912 911 910 909 908 907 906 905 904 903 902 901 900 899 898 897 896 895 894 893 892 891 890 889 888 887 886 885 884 883 882 881 880 879 878 877 876 875 874 873 872 871 870 869 868 867 866 865 864 863 862 861 860 859 858 857 856 855 854 853 852 851 850 849 848 847 846 845 844 843 842 841 840 839 838 837 836 835 834 833 832 831 830 829 828 827 826 825 824 823 822 821 820 819 818 817 816 815 814 813 812 811 810 809 808 807 806 805 804 803 802 801 800 799 798 797 796 795 794 793 792 791 790 789 788 787 786 785 784 783 782 781 780 779 778 777 776 775 774 773 772 771 770 769 768 767 766 765 764 763 762 761 760 759 758 757 756 755 754 753 752 751 750 749 748 747 746 745 744 743 742 741 740 739 738 737 736 735 734 733 732 731 730 729 728 727 726 725 724 723 722 721 720 719 718 717 716 715 714 713 712 711 710 709 708 707 706 705 704 703 702 701 700 699 698 697 696 695 694 693 692 691 690 689 688 687 686 685 684 683 682 681 680 679 678 677 676 675 674 673 672 671 670 669 668 667 666 665 664 663 662 661 660 659 658 657 656 655 654 653 652 651 650 649 648 647 646 645 644 643 642 641 640 639 638 637 636 635 634 633 632 631 630 629 628 627 626 625 624 623 622 621 620 619 618 617 616 615 614 613 612 611 610 609 608 607 606 605 604 603 602 601 600 599 598 597 596 595 594 593 592 591 590 589 588 587 586 585 584 583 582 581 580 579 578 577 576 575 574 573 572 571 570 569 568 567 566 565 564 563 562 561 560 559 558 557 556 555 554 553 552 551 550 549 548 547 546 545 544 543 542 541 540 539 538 537 536 535 534 533 532 531 530 529 528 527 526 525 524 523 522 521 520 519 518 517 516 515 514 513 512 511 510 509 508 507 506 505 504 503 502 501 500 499 498 497 496 495 494 493 492 491 490 489 488 487 486 485 484 483 482 481 480 479 478 477 476 475 474 473 472 471 470 469 468 467 466 465 464 463 462 461 460 459 458 457 456 455 454 453 452 451 450 449 448 447 446 445 444 443 442 441 440 439 438 437 436 435 434 433 432 431 430 429 428 427 426 425 424 423 422 421 420 419 418 417 416 415 414 413 412 411 410 409 408 407 406 405 404 403 402 401 400 399 398 397 396 395 394 393 392 391 390 389 388 387 386 385 384 383 382 381 380 379 378 377 376 375 374 373 372 371 370 369 368 367 366 365 364 363 362 361 360 359 358 357 356 355 354 353 352 351 350 349 348 347 346 345 344 343 342 341 340 339 338 337 336 335 334 333 332 331 330 329 328 327 326 325 324 323 322 321 320 319 318 317 316 315 314 313 312 311 310 309 308 307 306 305 304 303 302 301 300 299 298 297 296 295 294 293 292 291 290 289 288 287 286 285 284 283 282 281 280 279 278 277 276 275 274 273 272 271 270 269 268 267 266 265 264 263 262 261 260 259 258 257 256 255 254 253 252 251 250 249 248 247 246 245 244 243 242 241 240 239 238 237 236 235 234 233 232 231 230 229 228 227 226 225 224 223 222 221 220 219 218 217 216 215 214 213 212 211 210 209 208 207 206 205 204 203 202 201 200 199 198 197 196 195 194 193 192 191 190 189 188 187 186 185 184 183 182 181 180 179 178 177 176 175 174 173 172 171 170 169 168 167 166 165 164 163 162 161 160 159 158 157 156 155 154 153 152 151 150 149 148 147 146 145 144 143 142 14



AUTHORISED UNIT TRUSTS

OFFSHORE AND OVERSEAS FUNDS

<table><tr><td>Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)</td><td>Brown Shipley &amp; Co. Ltd.</td><td>Guardian Royal Ex. Unit Mgrs. Ltd.</td><td>Practical Invest. Co. Ltd. (a/g)</td></tr><tr><td>Admiral 100% 100.00</td><td>Admiral 100% 100.00</td><td>Admiral 100% 100.00</td><td>Admiral 100% 100.00</td></tr><tr><td>Admiral 100% 100.00</td><td>Admiral 100% 100.00</td><td>Admiral 100% 100.00</td><td>Admiral 100% 100.00</td></tr><tr><td>Admiral 100% 100.00</td><td>Admiral 100% 100.00</td><td>Admiral 100% 100.00</td><td>Admiral 100% 100.00</td></tr><tr><td>Admiral 100% 100.00</td><td>Admiral 100% 100.00</td><td>Admiral 100% 100.00</td><td>Admiral 100% 100.00</td></tr></table>	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Brown Shipley & Co. Ltd.	Guardian Royal Ex. Unit Mgrs. Ltd.	Practical Invest. Co. Ltd. (a/g)	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	<table><tr><td>Admiral 100% 100.00</td><td>Admiral 100% 100.00</td><td>Admiral 100% 100.00</td><td>Admiral 100% 100.00</td></tr><tr><td>Admiral 100% 100.00</td><td>Admiral 100% 100.00</td><td>Admiral 100% 100.00</td><td>Admiral 100% 100.00</td></tr><tr><td>Admiral 100% 100.00</td><td>Admiral 100% 100.00</td><td>Admiral 100% 100.00</td><td>Admiral 100% 100.00</td></tr><tr><td>Admiral 100% 100.00</td><td>Admiral 100% 100.00</td><td>Admiral 100% 100.00</td><td>Admiral 100% 100.00</td></tr><tr><td>Admiral 100% 100.00</td><td>Admiral 100% 100.00</td><td>Admiral 100% 100.00</td><td>Admiral 100% 100.00</td></tr></table>	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	<table><tr><td>Admiral 100% 100.00</td><td>Admiral 100% 100.00</td><td>Admiral 100% 100.00</td><td>Admiral 100% 100.00</td></tr><tr><td>Admiral 100% 100.00</td><td>Admiral 100% 100.00</td><td>Admiral 100% 100.00</td><td>Admiral 100% 100.00</td></tr><tr><td>Admiral 100% 100.00</td><td>Admiral 100% 100.00</td><td>Admiral 100% 100.00</td><td>Admiral 100% 100.00</td></tr><tr><td>Admiral 100% 100.00</td><td>Admiral 100% 100.00</td><td>Admiral 100% 100.00</td><td>Admiral 100% 100.00</td></tr><tr><td>Admiral 100% 100.00</td><td>Admiral 100% 100.00</td><td>Admiral 100% 100.00</td><td>Admiral 100% 100.00</td></tr></table>	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	<table><tr><td>Admiral 100% 100.00</td><td>Admiral 100% 100.00</td><td>Admiral 100% 100.00</td><td>Admiral 100% 100.00</td></tr><tr><td>Admiral 100% 100.00</td><td>Admiral 100% 100.00</td><td>Admiral 100% 100.00</td><td>Admiral 100% 100.00</td></tr><tr><td>Admiral 100% 100.00</td><td>Admiral 100% 100.00</td><td>Admiral 100% 100.00</td><td>Admiral 100% 100.00</td></tr><tr><td>Admiral 100% 100.00</td><td>Admiral 100% 100.00</td><td>Admiral 100% 100.00</td><td>Admiral 100% 100.00</td></tr><tr><td>Admiral 100% 100.00</td><td>Admiral 100% 100.00</td><td>Admiral 100% 100.00</td><td>Admiral 100% 100.00</td></tr></table>	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00
Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Brown Shipley & Co. Ltd.	Guardian Royal Ex. Unit Mgrs. Ltd.	Practical Invest. Co. Ltd. (a/g)																																																																																
Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00																																																																																
Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00																																																																																
Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00																																																																																
Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00																																																																																
Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00																																																																																
Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00																																																																																
Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00																																																																																
Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00																																																																																
Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00																																																																																
Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00																																																																																
Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00																																																																																
Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00																																																																																
Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00																																																																																
Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00																																																																																
Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00																																																																																
Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00																																																																																
Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00																																																																																
Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00																																																																																
Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00	Admiral 100% 100.00																																																																																

BASE LENDING RATES

Bank	8 1/2%	Handbook Bank	8 1/2%
Irish Bank Ltd.	8 1/2%	Hill Samuel	8 1/2%
Irish Express Bank	8 1/2%	C. Hoare & Co.	8 1/2%
Bank	8 1/2%	Julian & Hodge	8 1/2%
Bank Ltd.	8 1/2%	Hongkong & Shanghai	8 1/2%
Bank	8 1/2%	Industrial Bk. of Scot.	8 1/2%
de Bilbao	8 1/2%	Keyser Ullmann	8 1/2%
f Credit & Com.	8 1/2%	Knowles & Co. Ltd.	10 1/2%
f Cyprus	8 1/2%	Lloyds Bank	8 1/2%
f N.S.W.	8 1/2%	London & European	8 1/2%
Belge Ltd.	8 1/2%	London Mercantile	8 1/2%
du Rhone S.A.	8 1/2%	Midland Bank	8 1/2%
s Bank	8 1/2%	Samuel Montagu	8 1/2%
Charlotte Ltd.	8 1/2%	Morgan Grenfell	8 1/2%
Holdings Ltd.	8 1/2%	National Westminster	8 1/2%
ink of Mid. East	8 1/2%	Norwich General Trust	8 1/2%
Shipley	8 1/2%	P. S. Relfson & Co.	8 1/2%
Permanent Aff.	8 1/2%	Rosminster Accepts	8 1/2%
C & C. Fin. Ltd.	8 1/2%	Royal Bk. Canada Trust	8 1/2%
Ltd.	8 1/2%	Schlesinger Limited	8 1/2%
Holdings	8 1/2%	E. S. Schwab	8 1/2%
House Japhet	8 1/2%	Security Trust Co. Ltd.	10 1/2%
ates	8 1/2%	Shenley Trust	11 1/2%
Standard Char.	8 1/2%	Standard Char.	8 1/2%
ative Bank	8 1/2%	Trade Development Bk.	10 1/2%
an Securities	8 1/2%	Twentieth Century Bk.	10 1/2%
an Securities	8 1/2%	United Bank of Kuwait	8 1/2%
an Securities	8 1/2%	Whiteaway Laidlaw	8 1/2%
an Securities	8 1/2%	Williams & Glyn's	8 1/2%
an Securities	8 1/2%	Yorkshire Bank	8 1/2%
an Securities	8 1/2%		

UNIT TRUST MANAGERS LTD. (a/g)

Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)
Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)
Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)
Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)
Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)

UNIT TRUST MANAGERS LTD. (a/g)

Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)
Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)
Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)
Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)
Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)

UNIT TRUST MANAGERS LTD. (a/g)

Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)
Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)
Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)
Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)
Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)

UNIT TRUST MANAGERS LTD. (a/g)

Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)
Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)
Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)
Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)
Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS

Company	Amount of Dividend	U.K. Currency
Company, Bultfontein	5 cents	3.34379
West Diamond Mining	25 cents	16.67199

UNIT TRUST MANAGERS LTD. (a/g)

Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)
Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)
Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)
Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)
Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)

UNIT TRUST MANAGERS LTD. (a/g)

Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)
Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)
Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)
Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)
Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)

UNIT TRUST MANAGERS LTD. (a/g)

Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)
Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)
Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)
Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)
Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)

UNIT TRUST MANAGERS LTD. (a/g)

Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)
Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)
Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)
Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)
Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)	Unit Tr. Mgrs. Ltd. (a/g)



**CHRISTIE & CO**  
33 BAKER STREET LONDON W.1M 4BS  
Specialists in the sale of  
privately owned businesses  
& companies  
VALUERS-LICENSED DEALERS

# FT SHARE INFORMATION SERVICE

## INDUSTRIALS

CANADIANS									
1977	High	Low	Stock	Price	1977	High	Low	Stock	Price
100	100	100	Alcan	100	100	100	100	Alcan	100
101	101	101	Bell Canada	101	101	101	101	Bell Canada	101
102	102	102	Imperial Oil	102	102	102	102	Imperial Oil	102
103	103	103	Bank of Montreal	103	103	103	103	Bank of Montreal	103
104	104	104	Canadian Pacific	104	104	104	104	Canadian Pacific	104
105	105	105	Canadian National	105	105	105	105	Canadian National	105
106	106	106	Bank of Toronto	106	106	106	106	Bank of Toronto	106
107	107	107	Canadian Tire	107	107	107	107	Canadian Tire	107
108	108	108	Canadian Pacific	108	108	108	108	Canadian Pacific	108
109	109	109	Canadian National	109	109	109	109	Canadian National	109
110	110	110	Bank of Montreal	110	110	110	110	Bank of Montreal	110
111	111	111	Canadian Pacific	111	111	111	111	Canadian Pacific	111
112	112	112	Canadian National	112	112	112	112	Canadian National	112
113	113	113	Bank of Toronto	113	113	113	113	Bank of Toronto	113
114	114	114	Canadian Tire	114	114	114	114	Canadian Tire	114
115	115	115	Canadian Pacific	115	115	115	115	Canadian Pacific	115
116	116	116	Canadian National	116	116	116	116	Canadian National	116
117	117	117	Bank of Montreal	117	117	117	117	Bank of Montreal	117
118	118	118	Canadian Pacific	118	118	118	118	Canadian Pacific	118
119	119	119	Canadian National	119	119	119	119	Canadian National	119
120	120	120	Bank of Toronto	120	120	120	120	Bank of Toronto	120
121	121	121	Canadian Tire	121	121	121	121	Canadian Tire	121
122	122	122	Canadian Pacific	122	122	122	122	Canadian Pacific	122
123	123	123	Canadian National	123	123	123	123	Canadian National	123
124	124	124	Bank of Montreal	124	124	124	124	Bank of Montreal	124
125	125	125	Canadian Pacific	125	125	125	125	Canadian Pacific	125
126	126	126	Canadian National	126	126	126	126	Canadian National	126
127	127	127	Bank of Toronto	127	127	127	127	Bank of Toronto	127
128	128	128	Canadian Tire	128	128	128	128	Canadian Tire	128
129	129	129	Canadian Pacific	129	129	129	129	Canadian Pacific	129
130	130	130	Canadian National	130	130	130	130	Canadian National	130
131	131	131	Bank of Montreal	131	131	131	131	Bank of Montreal	131
132	132	132	Canadian Pacific	132	132	132	132	Canadian Pacific	132
133	133	133	Canadian National	133	133	133	133	Canadian National	133
134	134	134	Bank of Toronto	134	134	134	134	Bank of Toronto	134
135	135	135	Canadian Tire	135	135	135	135	Canadian Tire	135
136	136	136	Canadian Pacific	136	136	136	136	Canadian Pacific	136
137	137	137	Canadian National	137	137	137	137	Canadian National	137
138	138	138	Bank of Montreal	138	138	138	138	Bank of Montreal	138
139	139	139	Canadian Pacific	139	139	139	139	Canadian Pacific	139
140	140	140	Canadian National	140	140	140	140	Canadian National	140
141	141	141	Bank of Toronto	141	141	141	141	Bank of Toronto	141
142	142	142	Canadian Tire	142	142	142	142	Canadian Tire	142
143	143	143	Canadian Pacific	143	143	143	143	Canadian Pacific	143
144	144	144	Canadian National	144	144	144	144	Canadian National	144
145	145	145	Bank of Montreal	145	145	145	145	Bank of Montreal	145
146	146	146	Canadian Pacific	146	146	146	146	Canadian Pacific	146
147	147	147	Canadian National	147	147	147	147	Canadian National	147
148	148	148	Bank of Toronto	148	148	148	148	Bank of Toronto	148
149	149	149	Canadian Tire	149	149	149	149	Canadian Tire	149
150	150	150	Canadian Pacific	150	150	150	150	Canadian Pacific	150
151	151	151	Canadian National	151	151	151	151	Canadian National	151
152	152	152	Bank of Montreal	152	152	152	152	Bank of Montreal	152
153	153	153	Canadian Pacific	153	153	153	153	Canadian Pacific	153
154	154	154	Canadian National	154	154	154	154	Canadian National	154
155	155	155	Bank of Toronto	155	155	155	155	Bank of Toronto	155
156	156	156	Canadian Tire	156	156	156	156	Canadian Tire	156
157	157	157	Canadian Pacific	157	157	157	157	Canadian Pacific	157
158	158	158	Canadian National	158	158	158	158	Canadian National	158
159	159	159	Bank of Montreal	159	159	159	159	Bank of Montreal	159
160	160	160	Canadian Pacific	160	160	160	160	Canadian Pacific	160
161	161	161	Canadian National	161	161	161	161	Canadian National	161
162	162	162	Bank of Toronto	162	162	162	162	Bank of Toronto	162
163	163	163	Canadian Tire	163	163	163	163	Canadian Tire	163
164	164	164	Canadian Pacific	164	164	164	164	Canadian Pacific	164
165	165	165	Canadian National	165	165	165	165	Canadian National	165
166	166	166	Bank of Montreal	166	166	166	166	Bank of Montreal	166
167	167	167	Canadian Pacific	167	167	167	167	Canadian Pacific	167
168	168	168	Canadian National	168	168	168	168	Canadian National	168
169	169	169	Bank of Toronto	169	169	169	169	Bank of Toronto	169
170	170	170	Canadian Tire	170	170	170	170	Canadian Tire	170
171	171	171	Canadian Pacific	171	171	171	171	Canadian Pacific	171
172	172	172	Canadian National	172	172	172	172	Canadian National	172
173	173	173	Bank of Montreal	173	173	173	173	Bank of Montreal	173
174	174	174	Canadian Pacific	174	174	174	174	Canadian Pacific	174
175	175	175	Canadian National	175	175	175	175	Canadian National	175
176	176	176	Bank of Toronto	176	176	176	176	Bank of Toronto	176
177	177	177	Canadian Tire	177	177	177	177	Canadian Tire	177
178	178	178	Canadian Pacific	178	178	178	178	Canadian Pacific	178
179	179	179	Canadian National	179	179	179	179	Canadian National	179
180	180	180	Bank of Montreal	180	180	180	180	Bank of Montreal	180
181	181	181	Canadian Pacific	181	181	181	181	Canadian Pacific	181
182	182	182	Canadian National	182	182	182	182	Canadian National	182
183	183	183	Bank of Toronto	183	183	183	183	Bank of Toronto	183
184	184	184	Canadian Tire	184	184	184	184	Canadian Tire	184
185	185	185	Canadian Pacific	185	185	185	185	Canadian Pacific	185
186	186	186	Canadian National	186	186	186	186	Canadian National	186
187	187	187	Bank of Montreal	187	187	187	187	Bank of Montreal	187
188	188	188	Canadian Pacific	188	188	188	188	Canadian Pacific	188
189	189	189	Canadian National	189	189	189	189	Canadian National	189
190	190	190	Bank of Toronto	190	190	190	190	Bank of Toronto	190
191	191	191	Canadian Tire	191	191	191	191	Canadian Tire	191
192	192	192	Canadian Pacific	192	192	192	192	Canadian Pacific	192
193	193	193	Canadian National	193	193	193	193	Canadian National	193
194	194	194	Bank of Montreal	194	194	194	194	Bank of Montreal	194
195	195	195	Canadian Pacific	195	195	195	195	Canadian Pacific	195
196	196	196	Canadian National	196	196	196	196	Canadian National	196
197	197	197	Bank of Toronto	197	197	197	197	Bank of Toronto	197
198	198	198	Canadian Tire	198	198	198	198	Canadian Tire	198
199	199	199	Canadian Pacific	199	199	199	199	Canadian Pacific	199
200	200	200	Canadian National	200	200	200	200	Canadian National	200

مکان العمل



\_\_\_\_\_

[illegible]



